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VOL. XXVII NO. 137 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Colombo Parsi Merchant's Death Mystery

Body Found On Railway Track

Attends Office And Leaves By Car Which Is Found Abandoned

COLOMBO, June 9.

MR. J. P. KAPADIA, A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE LOCAL PARSI COMMUNITY AND ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN MERCHANTS OF COLOMBO DIED UNDER TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES THIS AFTERNOON.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

HIS BODY WAS FOUND LYING ON THE RAILWAY TRACK NEAR COLPETTY AND IT IS STATED THAT HE WAS RUN OVER BY A TRAIN

CAR ABANDONED.

Mr. Kapadia, who was the proprietor of the firm of P. N. Kapadia and Company, attended office this morning and later he is reported to have left by car for Mount Lavinia. His car was found abandoned on the roadside near Colpetty over the head of the bridge.

Mr. Kapadia was present with his wife last night at the reception given by H. E. the Governor in honour of His Majesty the King's birthday.

DONOR AND SPORTSMAN.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia was the only son of the late Mr. P. N. Kapadia, one of the best known Indian merchants of Colombo. He devoted large sums to charity and was a keen sportsman. He recently donated a pavilion to one of the cricket clubs in Colombo. He leaves behind his wife and three children.—A. P.

RUMANIA WANTS FRIENDSHIP

Willing To Sign Pacts With All Neighbours, Says Gafencu

BUCHAREST, June 9.

Rumania is willing to sign pacts of friendship with all her neighbours, M. Gafencu, Foreign Minister, declared in a speech in the Chamber.

He added he believed such pacts with Hungary would settle political and social problems and aid peaceful organisation of the Danube Basin.

M. Gafencu expected to leave immediately for Ankara and Athens.—Reuter.

HITCHES IN ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS?

German Press On Speeches Of Halifax And Premier

BERLIN, June 9.

Speeches of Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain yesterday are received with deep distrust in official circles and the press.

The speeches are interpreted as having been actuated by hitches in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations and political circles declare, "if Britain is willing to recognise Germany's share in the world, there is a clear way of showing it in the return of German colonies, of which she has been robbed by Versailles".—Reuter.

Berlin View Of Halifax's Speech

BERLIN, June 9.

Lord Halifax's speech is described as the outcome of "doubts, which certain powers were beginning to feel regarding non-aggression front." The view is expressed in authorised circles here. A spokesman said that "a number of Powers feel that the non-aggression policy has an ambiguous aspect and Lord Halifax undoubtedly thought it wise to let Britain's desire for peace glow in brighter light."—Reuter.

PRINCES' DILEMMA

To Join Or Not To Join Federation

Issues Before Taj Conference

Chamber Executive Holds Revised Instrument Of Accession Is Worse Than Original

Great importance is being attached to the deliberations that are going on at the Taj between the Rulers of some of the States and their Ministers.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES MET TWICE ON FRIDAY. THERE WAS ALSO AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF 40 RULERS OF STATES UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES. STRICT SECRECY WAS MAINTAINED.

Cryptic Communique

A CRYPTIC PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF THE MEETING STATED THAT "THEY HAD PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OVER CERTAIN MATTERS, WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE RULERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES TO-DAY."

Most of the major States, however have not participated in the deliberations.

ISSUE BEFORE CONFERENCE

It is understood that the most important item which is engaging the attention of the Conference of the Rulers and Representatives of the States is the Revised Instrument of Accession. It is thought likely in certain quarters that the decision will be made public at the end of the Conference, that is in three days.

WORSE THAN ORIGINAL

It is learnt that the view is being held by most of the rulers present in Bombay that the Revised Instrument of Accession is worse than the original. While in its nature and scope the Revised Instrument of Accession is stated to fall short of the demands made by the Princely Order, it is not known what exactly are the clauses revised in the Instrument of Accession.

It is learnt that vigorous efforts are being made to arrive at a unanimous opinion, which can be done only after satisfying all the groups of Princes.

Earlier in the day the Standing Committee of the Princes discussed the proposal to enlarge the Chamber of Princes by including some more Princes in it.

HUNT FOR UNANIMITY

It is thought possible that the subsequent meeting of forty Rulers, about which strict silence was maintained and to which no mortal of lesser rank was allowed, discussed the advisability of arriving at a unanimous decision on the proposed enlargement of the Chamber of Princes and to prepare and smoothen the way for another unanimous decision on the Revised Instrument of Accession and on Federation in the following joint Conference.

The Standing Committee of the Princes met again in the evening. It is thought likely that they discussed the question of export duties, definition of frontiers, executive authority of the Federal machinery and the clause relating to the prohibition or restrictions on internal trade.

ANGRE COMMITTEE

It is also understood that the same subjects exercised the attention of the Angre Committee, which met in another room at the same time. It is understood

Plan For Salvaging "Thetis"

LONDON, June 8.

It is understood that the Controller of Navy is going to Birkenhead to-night to hold a Conference with experts in order to see what plan should now be adopted in salvaging the "Thetis."—Reuter.

WAS THERE FIRE ON "THETIS"?

LONDON, June 9.

The suggestion that a fire broke out in the "Thetic" was dealt with by Rear Admiral Fraser, Third Sea Lord, in an interview with Reuter on arrival from Birkenhead to attend a conference in connection with salvage operations.

He said: "It was definitely not fire as we understand the term, it was what is known as an electrical fire. Arnold, who was the last to come up, said that he saw a little smoke just before he left the escape chamber. Smoke would come from what we call fire but it really was a short circuit probably caused by a little water getting over one of the auxiliary machinery parts. There was smoke but no flame and it was simply an ordinary short circuit and would not go on."—Reuter.

No Further Salvage Attempts?

LONDON, June 9.

After a conference at Birkenhead, it was stated that it was improbable there will be further salvage attempts on the "Thetis" for another three weeks.

The difficulties of salvage were very great.—Reuter.

"Thetis" Was Insured For Half Million

LONDON, June 9.

The "Thetis" is insured in Marine Insurance Market for half a million sterling, part of which is with Liverpool Underwriters, but larger share is placed in the London Insurance Market.—Reuter.

DEAD END?
(Bressler in "Sunday Graphic.")

BRITAIN'S MILITARY RECORD!

Hore-Belisha On Building Programme Of Million Sterling Weekly

LONDON, June 9.

Britain was becoming almost overnight a great military power, declared Mr. Hore-Belisha in a speech at Plymouth. He added, "we shall in the course of the next few months have under arms in this country upwards of three-quarters of million men, a total, which bears comparison with that of continental armies.

Recalling the fact that the doubling of modernised field army was announced in March, Mr. Hore-Belisha said, the response had been dramatic in volume, as only two months after the announcement was made 152,000 officers and men had joined. That was a record never before equalled or even approached by any voluntary system in peace time. The task before the War Office was one of unprecedented magnitude and the building programme alone for the current year averaged nearly a million sterling weekly.—Reuter.

Britain's Trade Looks Up!

Stanley Paints Rosy Picture, But....

Hudson & Shinwell Point To Nazi Domination In European Markets

LONDON, June 9.

The past few months have been very marked for the recovery of British trade, said Mr. Oliver Stanley replying in the House of Commons to the debate on the Board of Trade Estimates.

Referring to the new Trade Agreement with India he said: ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT PRETEND TO REGARD IT AS IN EVERY SENSE SATISFACTORY, IT GAVE THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT ANY RATE, A MORE FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR COMPETITION IN THE INDIAN MARKET THAN IT HAD HAD FOR A LONG TIME. SINCE THE WORST PERIOD OF DEPRESSION LAST AUTUMN. THERE HAD BEEN A VERY CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY AND LARGE STOCKS ACCUMULATED SINCE 1937 HAD NOW BEEN, TO A LARGE EXTENT, LIQUIDATED.

Cause Of Trade Recovery

Mr. Stanley said that satisfaction in trade recovery was reduced by the knowledge that a considerable amount of that recovery was due entirely to the abnormal cause of increased expenditure on Armaments. Mr. Stanley, while giving full weight to the effect of rearmament expenditure, expressed the opinion that the recovery which had taken place was not so greatly due to this cause as many believed.

ANGLO-RUMANIAN TRADE.

Referring to Anglo-Rumanian trade negotiations, Mr. Stanley declared there was no desire on the part of Britain to exclude Germany from the natural markets, which she enjoyed in the Balkans but Britain did say she was entitled to a fair share there and as determined to maintain it. Only restoration of confidence would allow trade negotiations with Berlin to be resumed.

Mr. Shinwell (Opposition Labour) referred to Germany 8 questionable devices to prevent British trade re-establishing itself in the foreign field. He maintained that the whole crux of the problem was in German domination of central and South-Eastern Europe.

Mr. Shinwell insisted that every reputable expert on the subject agreed there should be most drastic modification of the Most Favoured Nation Clause, particularly when Germany adopted discriminatory devices in foreign trade.

POLITICS V. TRADE!

Mr. Hudson said that reports recently received in London indicated increasing delay in German deliveries and complaints about the quality of German goods. It was encouraging from the point of view of the Overseas Trade Department to learn that the methods adopted by Germany which they considered unfair. Might not be succeeding as well as previously. His department had worked for over a year trying to devise some means to bring back trade to purely economic considerations, and get rid of politics. It was not their fault that the negotiations for this end had broken down.

Referring to trade with Near-Eastern countries, Mr. Hudson said that the main difficulties were not so much the reluctance on the part of these countries to buy British goods as the difficulty in securing payment for them.

The House rose.—Reuter.

Strang Flying To Moscow To-day

Consultation With Halifax: Instructions To Britain's Special Envoy

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Wiliam Strang, Chief of the Central Department of the Foreign Office, who is flying to Moscow to-morrow and Sir Eric Phipps British Ambassador in Paris, who received a hurried call to London last night were in early consultation with Lord Halifax.

Afterwards a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet was held in the Commons and the meeting lasted an hour and quarter.

The subject under discussion was the instructions which Mr. Strang will take to Moscow.—Reuter.

WHEN STRANG WILL LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, June 9.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that Sir Eric Phipps and Mr. William Strang were both present at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet, at which the reply to the latest Russian note was considered.

It is learned Mr. Strang may not be able to leave for Moscow before June 12 as owing to his absence for three weeks from England he will have to familiarise himself with a big dossier before embarking on the negotiations, which in any case must await the recovery of Sir William Seeds, who is still suffering from the effects of influenza.

Bonnet Optimistic

A Paris message says:—

Details of the progress of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations were given by M. Bonnet in a long statement on foreign affairs to the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission.

While admitting that certain difficulties had cropped up M. Bonnet expressed the belief that these did not form major obstacles. On the contrary he was optimistic of eventual success.

He also reported that Franco-Turkish negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

FRANCE ORDERS MORE WARSHIPS

PARIS, June 9

Fourteen new light warships have been ordered including four torpedo boats and destroyers capable of 40 knots.—Reuter

Britain Turns Down Tokyo Demand

TOKYO: June 9.

FOLLOWING THE BRITISH REFUSAL TO HAND OVER FOUR CHINESE SUSPECTS, THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN TIENTSIN HAVE DECIDED TO TAKE "A FREEHAND FOR MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER WITH A VIEW TO SUPPRESSING ANTI-JAPANESE TERRORISM," states a Domei dispatch from Tientsin.

Tokyo Puppets' 'Hijrat'

OVER A HUNDRED OFFICIALS OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED CHINESE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY IN TIENTSIN WITH THEIR FAMILIES LEFT BRITISH AND FRENCH CONCESSION, LAST NIGHT AFTER RECEIVING AN ORDER TO WITHDRAW.—Reuter.

ECHO OF TINKLER INCIDENT

SHANGHAI: June 8.

The relations between the British and the Japanese authorities in China showed signs of increasing strain to-day. Strong representations over the situation at Pootung were made to the Japanese Consul-General by Sir Herbert Phillips, the British Consul-General, as news was received of a new Japanese move in Tientsin.

STRONG PROTEST

The British protest complains of the unjustifiable infliction of bayonet wounds after Mr. Tinkler was overpowered, resulting in his death, the failure of the Japanese to make earlier arrangements for adequate medical attention, which might have saved Mr. Tinkler's life and finally the refusal by the Japanese despite official British requests to allow a British official to see Mr. Tinkler before many hours had elapsed.

Sir Herbert Phillips requested that immediate measures should be taken to protect British property in Pootung, to suppress anti-British agitation and to stop intimidation of Chinese hands in British-owned mills. The British authorities will make a separate protest to-morrow over the death of Mr. R. M. Tinkler.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING: June 9.

During pitch darkness 27 Japanese bombers in two groups raided Chungking, bombing the business district and setting fire to many buildings.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire from Chinese batteries greeted the raiders, two of whom are claimed to have been shot down. Chinese pursuit planes also engaged the bombers over the outskirts of the city.—Reuter.

Parts Of Jerusalem Plunged In Darkness

JERUSALEM, June 8.

One third of Jerusalem was plunged into darkness to-night when five electric sub-stations belonging to the British owned Jerusalem Electric Corporation were damaged by time bombs.

The damage is estimated at several hundreds of pounds. No casualties have hitherto been reported.—Reuter.

Their Majesties At Capitol

WASHINGTON, June 9

Deafening cheers broke out as Their Majesties ascended the steps of the Capitol to meet legislators. In front of the Capitol 3,500 chairs accommodated the wives of members of the Congress and other feminine guests. Barred from entering legislative chambers. Their Majesties met and shook hands with senators and members of the House of Representatives in the Central hall of the Capitol.—Reuter

(See Page 7)

STOP PRESS

ASIATIC BILL IN UNION SENATE

CAPE TOWN: June 9.

The Senate took the unusual step of dividing before it passed the second reading of the Asiatics Bill. Only two Senators voted against it, however, and it passed the second reading and report stages without amendment.

The third reading is being set down for Monday.

Mr. E. H. Brooks moved that the Government be requested to withdraw the Bill and attempt to arrive at a settlement of the Indian question by further inquiry and negotiations.

He said the Bill was introduced hastily as an interim legislation and included restrictions, which were not applied before and which were not justified by any state of emergency. There was no evidence of extensive penetration by Indians in European areas.—Reuter.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted:—The names of persons who have true feelings for Kathiawar peninsulla and its humanity. Please to Box No. 11882, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. MATRIMONIAL

Hindu B.Sc., aged 28, of moderate means in Bombay, wants to marry a homely girl, virgin or widow, of any caste. Apply with photo and details to K.A.M., Post Box No. 2110, Bombay 2. (11837)

Britain and the continent. No sub caste restrictions, please correspond with full particulars and Photo with Box No. 11879, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (243)

Wanted Gujarati knowing Undergraduate lady teachers strong in Science and Mathematics and S.T.C. preferred. Apply Hon. Secretaries, Dhanji Deshi Rashtriya (Kanya) Shala, Ghatkopar, Suburb of Bombay. (11894)

Wanted immediately, for a local school, teachers—preferably trained—with a first-class or high second-class university degree in (1) English and Gujarati, (2) Mathematics or Science. No. LL.B., or law student, should apply. Applications reaching after 15th June cannot be considered. Box No. 387, "Bombay Chronicle".

Urgently Wanted 15, Trained Teachers: for Sanskrit-French-Gujarathi-Maths—also other subjects, for 4 schools. See Bow & Goldwyne. Educational Agents, Mutual Bldg., Hornby Road. Salary upto 110. (11886)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Qualified Drawing Teacher, having considerable experience in fine, applied arts and crafts is open for engagement. Apply Box 11884, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Wanted job as a Typist or general clerk by an experienced man. First class references. Apply to M. V. Krishnamoorthy, Rooms—32-34, D,D Chawl, 51—Bombay 18.

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Accommodation available for four Students as resident wards. Respectable Gujarati Vegetarians only admitted. Apply H. B. Divanji, M.A., 15th Road, Khar. Telephone 89937. (11903)

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Flats in "Bombay View," at Colaba Kitridge Road. Apply Premjee Nagurdas, 34, Bazargate Street, Fort. (11903)

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141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

H. P. T. College, Nasik. The College teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics, and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy Sanskrit, Persian, French, Latin and Ardha-Magadhi are taught in F.Y.A. and I.A. Hostel accommodation is available for 90 pupils. The total expense per pupil per year is Rs. 400 including hostel charges. The Sadavarts in the City provide free meals to many students. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (311)

Indian Civil Engineering Institute, Sukkur, now admits Matrics and Non-Matrics for Overseer Course. Prospectus on two anna stamps. (11713)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce opens on 26th instant Applications for admission to F. Y. C. I. Com. and B. Com. Classes will be received by the Principal in the College building near Navrangpura between 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Students wishing to join the college should send in their applications with advance money Rs. 20. Those who wish to take advantage of the hostel accommodation should submit their applications along with caution money Rs. 5. Those who are admitted will forfeit their advance and caution money if they do not present themselves within a week of the opening of the college Principal. Ahmedabad, 4th June, 1939. (372)

174 BOOKS

Read the Sensational Book 'Treatise on the Indian School of Palmistry' by B. R. Bhat., Advocate, Coimbatore. Rs. 4. Apply Author. (11878)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

For Sale Soda Factory. Oldest going concern equipped with modern big machineries. Owner retires. Write to Empress Electric Works, Khetwady 5th Lane, Bombay 4. (11858)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Globe Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of June, 1939 at 5-0 p.m. in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Bombay, dated this 5th day of June, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI & CO.,

400.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

L.D.Sc. (Bombay) Diploma Course
The College RE-OPENS on JUNE 22ND.

It is a member of the International Dental Federation and its courses are recognised by the foreign University Dental Colleges.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS L. D.Sc. (Bom.), Four Years' Course. Matriculation or Senior Cambridge, Inter Science B, Group Candidates will be exempted from Chemistry, Physics and Biology.

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L.D.Sc. (Bom.), Two Years' Course:—For L.C.P.S., M.C.P.S., or M.B.B.S.

For admission and information apply enclosing Eight annas stamps, to The DEAN, The Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, 8.

351.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions which commenced its sitting on the 20th March, 1939, are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1939, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

Bombay, 9th June, 1939.
PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

396.

387. TYPEWRITERS

Empire Typewriter Co., 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, repairs, overhauls and rebuilds Typewriters (all makes) under expert supervision of Late Foreman, Remington Rand. (11531)

451 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

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Thorough knowledge of HINDI is ESSENTIAL for EVERY CANDIDATE. Apply, with testimonials by the 20th June, 1939 to:—
The DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.

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Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4403 of 1924.

NOORBANUBAI RAHIMBHAI CASSUM and others Plaintiffs
vs.
KARMALLY ABDULLA READYMONEY and others ..... Defendants.

and

Re:—Costs of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA SOMJEE, Attorneys-at-Law ..... Applicants.

To,

Khairunissabai Rahimbhai Cassum, Gulamally Rahimbhai Cassum, and Daulatkanubai Rahimbhai Cassum, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th plaintiffs,
and the said
Gulamally Rahimbhai Cassum
and
Fazal Rahimbhai Cassum,
The surviving Trustees of the estate of Rahimbhai Cassum,

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made on behalf of the above applicants for execution of an order in the above suit made against you the 2nd, 3rd and 4th plaintiffs for payment of their costs and against you Gulamally Rahimbhai Cassum and Fazal Rahimbhai Cassum, as trustees above said, by the appointment of the Official Receiver of the immovable properties belonging to the estate of Rahimbhai Cassum deceased as mentioned in the application for execution, dated 22nd December, 1938, for collection of rents thereof and if need be by sale thereof subject to the mortgage charge existing at the time of the death of Rahimbhai Cassum and for payment thereout of the applicants claim and for costs of the application. The hearing of the application has been fixed for 16th June, 1939, in Chambers. The affidavit of K. B. Mehta dated 2nd May, 1939, will be used in support thereof.

Dated 4th May, 1939.
MEHTA & GIRDHERLAL,
Applicants' Attorneys.

This Chamber Summons was taken out by Messrs. Mehta & Girdharlal, the applicants attorneys.

Prothonotary & Senior Master's Office, High Court, Bombay.
Registered 4th May, 1939.
P. K. TIPNIS.

401.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED for the G. I. P. Railway Primary School, Dhond, a certified Trained Mistress with a knowledge of Music, pay Rs. 80-10-100 on probation for one year. Age between 20 and 40 years. Quarters provided for which rent will be charged.

Candidates must pass a medical examination and have the following sight standard:—

(a) Distant Vision 6/9, Nil with or without glasses.
(b) Near Vision Sn. 0.6, Nil with or without glasses.

Applications accompanied by copies of certificates should be sent by post addressed to the Chairman, Railway School Board, Dhond. Interview at applicants expense.

397.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3105 of 1920.

SHERBANU RAHIMBHAI CASSUM. .... Plaintiff.
Vs.
NOORMAHOMED CASSUM & anr. .... Defendants.

And

Suit No. 370 of 1924
FAZAL RAHIM CASSUM ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
NOORMAHOMED CASSUM & others. .... Defendants.

And

Re: Costs of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE Attorneys-at-Law. Applicants.

To,

Fazal Rahim Cassum, the Plaintiff

and

Gulamali Rahim Cassum, the 4th defendant, in the above Suit No. 370 of 1924, the surviving trustees of the estate of Rahimbhai Cassum deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made on behalf of the above applicants for execution of an order made in the above suits for their costs out of the estate of deceased Rahimbhai Cassum in your hands as surviving Trustees by appointment of an Official Receiver of the immovable properties of the estate of Rahimbhai Cassum deceased described in the application for execution dated 22nd December, 1938, for collection of rents thereof and if need be by sale thereof subject to the existing mortgage thereon at the time of the death of Rahimbhai Cassum and for payment thereout of the applicants claim and for costs of the application. The hearing of the application has been fixed for 16th June 1939 in Chambers. The affidavit of Mr. K. B. Mehta dated 2nd May 1939 will be used in support thereof.

Dated 4th May, 1939.
MEHTA & GIRDHARLAL,
Applicants' Attorneys.

This Chamber summons was taken out by Messrs. Mehta and Girdharlal the applicants' attorneys.

Prothonotary & Senior Master's Office,
High Court, Bombay
Registered
The 4th May, 1939.
(Sd.) P. K. TIPNIS.

(402)

Public Notices.

S. L. D. ARTS COLLEGE, AHMEDABAD.

THE COLLEGE OPENS on the 20th June, and admission to the F.Y.A., I.A. and B.A. Classes are being made now. The College offers instruction in courses leading upto the B.A. Honours degree in Ardhamagadhi, Economics, English, Gujarathi, History, Mathematics, Philosophy and Sanskrit. For the B.A. Pass degree, instruction is given in all the subjects mentioned above, and, in addition, in French and Persian. Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed form (Copies can be had on request from the College Office) and sent to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 18th June, together with a remittance of Rs. 5 as 'caution money.' Applications for admission to the Hostel should be made before the 15th June, with an additional remittance of Rs. 5 as 'Hostel caution money.'

V. K. R. V. RAO,
Principal.
381.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an INSTRUCTOR in Shorthand and Typewriting for the R. C. High School, Ahmedabad, in the grade of Rs. 60-5-150 which is liable to revision. Suitable applicants may be given a higher starting pay in accordance with their qualifications and experience. The appointment will be officiating. Gujarati knowing candidates will be preferred. Intending applicants should communicate immediately with the undersigned.

M. J. ANTIA.
Inspector of Commercial Schools.
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
(389)

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS (in duplicate for post No. (i) only) are invited from British subjects or from non-British subjects in respect of whom a declaration of eligibility for service has been issued under section 262(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, and who are natives of Bombay Province for the following posts:—

(i) POST OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR, SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

The pay of the post, which is permanent and pensionable, is Rs. 300-20-420-E.B.-30-660-E.B. 40-900, in the General Provincial Service, Class I, subject to revision, *plus* Compensatory Local Allowance, if permissible under the rules. Probation for two years on Rs. 300. Services liable to be terminated without notice during the period of probation. *Qualifications*:—First class artistic qualifications in Painting and Design, Diploma in Painting of the Government of Bombay; a thorough knowledge of Commercial Art and at least one artistic craft; good knowledge of English and a very good general education; administrative experience and experience of teaching Painting and Commercial Art essential; should be capable Lecturer and able organiser. *Age*:—Not less than 30 and not more than 38 years on the 31*st July* 1939.

(ii) THREE POSTS OF LABOUR OFFICERS UNDER THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1938.

The pay of the posts, which are permanent and pensionable, provided that the grant is sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly, is Rs. 150-10-300. Probation for two years. *Qualifications*:—An Honours degree in Economics of an Indian or a recognised foreign university with preferably previous experience of social work among labour or as a Labour Officer. *Duties*:—To perform the duties of a Labour Officer prescribed under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. *Age*:—Direct recruits should be not more than 25 or 26 years on the 15*th July* 1939.

Full details will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 8th June or 15th June 1939, or can be obtained on requisition enclosing an *addressed envelope bearing a two-anna postage stamp*. Copies of the printed prescribed form of application can be had on payment of rupee one in cash or by a *crossed* Indian Postal Order in favour of the "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission," which should accompany the requisition for the form. *Payment by Money Order or postage stamps will not be accepted*. Candidates who delay their requests for forms until a late date or who do not comply with the prescribed instructions will do so at their risk. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary, or a Member of the Commission will disqualify the candidate*. Last date for receiving the applications: 8*th July*, 1939.

382.

Public Notices

THE MANDRA BHON RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st March, 1939, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum less Income Tax has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Bombay, on and after the 4th July, 1939 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th June, 1939, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th June to MONDAY the 3rd July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th June, 1939.

393.

THE SIALKOT NAROWAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st March, 1939, at the rate of 4 1|2 per cent. per annum less Income Tax has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after the 4th July, 1939 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th June, 1939 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th June to MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th June 1939.

(392)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIDAALI ABDULALI, KALIMUDDIN ABDULLABHAI, KURBANHUSEIN MAHOMEDALI and FAKRUDDIN MAHOMEDALI, all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances.

THAT any person having any claim, right, title, interest, in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with houses, standing thereon, situate at JANJIKER STREET, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 126 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6205, New Survey No. 2334 and Cadastral Survey No. 147 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B ward No. 1844 and New Street Nos. 97-99 which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East and South by the property of Mulji Purshottam, on the West partly by a gulley and beyond that by another property of Jenabai widow of Sakharam Santookji Pendhari and others and on the North by the said Janjiker Street.

Bombay dated this 9th day of June, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
(399)

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With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 17 April, 2017

Public Notices

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar at 4 p.m. on the 9th July, 1939, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st October, 1938, and to declare dividend.

(2) To elect three Directors to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Jaidayal Dalmia, Babu Bachu Prasad Singh and Mr. Kundan Lal Agarwal. The retiring Directors being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit, the retiring Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

(4) Any other business that under the Articles of Association of the Company, may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 1st to 10th July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DALMIA SAHARWAL JAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dalmianagar,
The 5th June, 1939.

(395)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH BENJAMIN, of Bombay Jew Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim to or against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest not so made known in writing as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground with the messuages tenements or two dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being in New Mill Ward in Kurla Bombay Suburban District, Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 7¼ Gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Khot under Entry No. 1991 and Survey No. 238, Hissa No. 1, Survey No. 239, Hissa No. 10 and 8/3 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality under Nos. 291 and 292 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mehtabkhan Sherkhan, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Abdulla Janmahomed, on or towards the North by the Chawl of Gulabshaw and Kassamkhan and on or towards the South by the Compound of David Rodrigues.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1939.

MOHILE PAREKH AND MANECKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

394.

NEW EMPIRE

Daily at: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HELD OVER for 3RD WEEK!

Errol Flynn
OLIVIA
De HAVILLAND

In The Most Outstanding Production of the Year

"DODGE CITY"

Warner Bros.' Spectacular Epic In TECHNICOLOUR

with
Ann Sheridan
and thousand others

ADVENTURE . . ROMANCE . . . SPECTACLE . . . . ACTION! DON'T MISS IT!

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday

Inquest Jury's Verdict On Juhu Tragedy

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict that death was caused by cardiac failure on a sudden plunge into the sea at Juhu, the water being cold at the time was returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest held today on the late Mr. E. R. Baker, who was found dead in the sea at Juhu on Thursday morning.

Mustafakhan Tajmohommadkhan, a horse trainer, deposed that on Wednesday at about 7-30 a.m. when he was riding on the Juhu Beach, he had seen the deceased followed by a dog going along the beach. On his return he saw the dog rushing into the water and barking. He did this frequently.

Suspecting that his master must have been drowned, witness went to a hut and saw two European gentlemen and told them that a certain gentleman appeared to have been drowned. Later a Life Guard came and brought the deceased out of the water. A doctor gave first aid and also artificial respiration and the deceased was hurried away to hospital.

Later on he heard that he had died.

Dr. M. A. Khan, Resident Medical Officer of the K. E. M. Hospital, expressed his opinion that the patient died of cardiac failure with spasm of the glottis while he was in the water. There was no water in the stomach or lungs. Evidently the man had expired before he was brought to hospital. The plunge in the cold water had brought about a heart attack.

3 Gambling Raids: 12 Arrests

Three gambling raids were carried out yesterday at various places, as a result of which a dozen persons were arrested on charges of satta gambling.

In a raid carried out by Deputy Inspector Hampton of the Dongri Police Station, on a room in the second floor of a house No. 8, Govan Gully, Dongri Bazar, the following persons were arrested:

Abdul Karim Aman, Rahimbux Razak, Kuarsingh Meghsingh, Sohansingh Krishnasingh and Imamuddin Sherkhan. The accused were found, it is stated, playing with cards and money and marked coins which had been sent by a bogus player were found on the person of the first and second accused.

In another raid on the ground floor of Jan Mohammad Building, Charni Road, the following persons were arrested:

Ramsingh Pahelwansingh, Rameshram Pandunath and Foolsingh Dhulamsingh.

All the accused were placed before Mr. Barot, at the Mazagaon Police Court, and were bailed out.

Four persons were arrested yesterday, in a gambling raid carried over on the ground floor of Haji Habib Building, situated at Gokuldas Pasta Road, Dadar, while they were, it is alleged receiving Satta bets.

The names of the accused are: Dhondu Rama Juvekar, Chhotalal Ambalal, Pandurang Babu and Satyappa Basantram.

A number of alleged Satta slips and Rs. 122-6-0 in cash were found from these persons.

The suspects were placed before Mr. Barol, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and released on bail.

Knocked Down And Killed

A boy named Krishna Vishram is stated to have been knocked down and killed by a motor lorry near Ambewadi on Thursday.

At the opening of the inquest in Coroner's Court, Bombay, today, the father of the boy stated that his son went out to play at about 9 a.m. on Thursday. About an hour later he was informed that the boy had been run over by a motor lorry. When witness went out he found the boy lying dead on the road.

For further evidence the inquest was adjourned to June 13.

Sweetmeat Seller Fined

Rajab Ali Tyab Ali, a sweetmeat seller who was arrested on November 17th, 1938 for gambling and sutta-betting in a public street, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to undergo seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was convicted today by an Honorary Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court.

Charged With Removing Girl's Anklet

Dhondu Ganpat, who is unemployed, entered the verandah of a building on the ground floor and is said to have removed a girl's silver anklet. A relative of the girl, who was close by woke up and handed him over to a policeman. The accused was remanded into police custody till the 22nd instant at the Girgaum Court today.

Attempted Suicide?

Unable to bear the cruelties and tortures of her relations on whom she was dependant for her maintenance Mary Rodrigues, it was alleged, went to Chowpatty, and having removed her outer garments went straight into the depths of the water and tried to drown herself.

A witness who was observing her movements from a distance, plunged in and dragged her to the shore. She struggled hard to extricate herself from the arms of the rescuer and tried to run back again into the water. She was released on bail of Rs. 50 and cash deposit of Rs. 10, till the 23rd instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.

HEAR!
The cry of the oppressed
IN
PRAKASH'S
LEATHER FACE
Director VIJAY BHATT
Did the cry go unheeded?
SEE TO-NIGHT this Picture
Prakash All-Star Cast
now in
THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK
AT
SUPER
Daily 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Holiday Matinee at 2-15

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

AN AVERAGE OF 18,000 CALLS IS RECEIVED DAILY BY CENTRAL CASTING BUREAU FROM WORK-SEEKING EXTRAS.
BRUNO
LUPE VELEZ HAS HAD ONLY TWO WEEKS' VACATION FROM HER STAGE AND SCREEN WORK IN THE PAST SEVEN YEARS
A BIRTHDAY CAKE PRESENTED TO ROSEMARY LANE ON THE SET HAD TO BE CUT WITH A SAW— IT WAS A GAG PROP OF FROSTED WOOD!

FIRST HARIJAN SANSKRIT SCHOLAR

Shanker Hiraman Kelshikar, a student of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, belonging to the Harijan (Chambar) community, who has just passed his matriculation of the Bombay University

and won the "Narhar Rawjee Beedkar Scholarship' for "Sanskrit". He stood first in Sanskrit in Bombay City and third in the Presidency. He is the first Sanskrit Scholar among the Harijans.

"PRINCIPLE OF RATE FIXING"

Talk To B. E. S. & T. Co. Apprentices

The Publicity Manager of the B. E. S. & T. Company writes:—

"The Principles of Rate Fixing" formed the subject of an interesting talk by Mr. A. L. Guilford to the apprentices, who have come to Bombay for practical training in the B.E.S.T. Company at a meeting held on Wednesday evening in the Conference Hall of Electric House.

Mr. Guilford first analysed the costs which enter into the supply of electrical energy. He divided these into two groups consisting of fixed charges and running charges and then described the application of these cost figures to various types of loads. In this connection he observed that as the supply of electrical energy it was neither possible nor desirable to base the charges on quantity alone; different applications involve different treatment.

In conclusion, Mr. Guilford analysed some of the peculiar aspects of electric supply problems in Bombay.

N. M. SONAWALA HOSPITAL, SURAT.

The opening ceremony of the Narandas Manoredas Sonawala Hospital situated in the Lady Willingdon's Home for the Destitute will be opened by Sardar Patel on 11th June (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Return of the Exiled Prince!

Premsagar

with the Screen's Handsomest Tenor Singer

PARESH BANERJI
with pretty Kokila
veteran Rampyari
and Indubala
The Singing Siren!

MINERVA

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10
Sat., Sun., Holiday s
Matinee At 1-45

Matinee 1-45 on Tuesday,

"Power Politics" In Ancient Lanka!

Second Week
PREMSAGAR

BOMBAY'S NON-STOP FUNFARE!

Girls May Pass & Boys May Fail But The Fun Goes on—
★ Damuanna Malwankar ★ Meenakshi ★ Salvi ★ Shakuntala
★ Jog ★ Eric ★ Sardar & others in

Huns Pictures' Hilarious Musicomedy - A Roaring Success!

"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY!"

FIFTH WEEK MAJESTIC

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10
Sat. Sun., Holidays Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
Also on Tuesday———
Distributors: Famous Pictures Bombay, 4.

A GRAND FAIR TO GET
EVERYTHING NEW FOR EVERYTHING OLD!
INCLUDING BRIDES & BRIDEGROOMS!!!

ILLUSION - FAIR
MAYA BAZAR

ORGANIZED BY SHRI KRISHNA

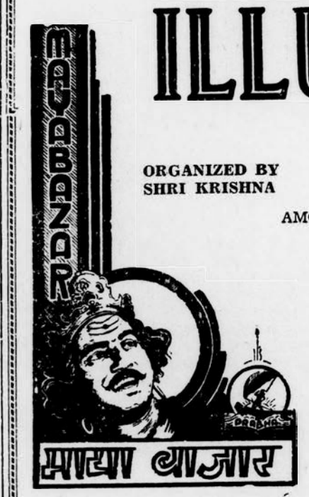
Conducted by GHATODGAJ

AMONG THE PROMINENT VISITORS—WILL BE—
VATSALA, ABHIMANYU, SUBHADRA

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AT
CENTRAL CINEMA GIRGAUM

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10. Mat. at 2 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

IT'S PRABHA'S MUSICO-MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL
With Nagarkar, Indumati, Kurwalikar, Raja Pundit & Others.
Directed by. G. P. PAWAR.
A SUPREME RELEASE.



MAN'S AMAZING RESISTANCE TO FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted, couldn't eat, vomitted much, and rapidly got weaker. The doctor put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got better very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda,
Goa.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

DEAFNESS

A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed herbal medicine cures Deafness, Head noises and other ear troubles radically and permanently. No matter Acute or Chronic, partial or total, whether it has been caused it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The hearing power will be restored to its normal state. Appreciated and used by all over World. Thousands cured without fail. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs. 500/- Reward, if proved useless. Price Rs. 4/10/- only.

SRI SWAMI & CO., (B.C.),
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

That depends on the LIVER! An old Joke, but you will make a mistake if you do not

TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.

If you are off colour, lethargic, depressed, seedy, indifferent, tired, run-down, fed-up, through with life, spiritually dead—

LIVERTONE

(Regd.)

(*A Hau-Mas-Bro. Product*), will pull you round quickly, pleasantly, safely and certainly. It stimulates the secretion of healthy bile which lubricates the digestive tract and is the natural aperient of the body

LIVERTONE

enables the overtaxed system to rectify itself and resume its normal functioning without any violent and weakening reaction such as is caused by habit forming purgatives and so-called nerve stimulants.

Try

LIVERTONE

The "Pick-me-up" that gives a liver tone

ARMY & NAVY STORES, LTD.
and Branches and all up-to-date Chemists and Stores, etc.

Distributors: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess St., Bombay

Trade enquiries invited.

Agents:—Frugtneit & Co., 6, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., (BC.) Calcutta from whom a sample may be had for -/4/- stamps to cover packing, postage, etc.

ARE YOU GREY?

VIVALINE HAIR OIL restores grey hair to its natural lustrous colour from the roots permanently and gently like nature. VIVALINE HAIR OIL is the original product which works its way from the roots. Insist on buying VIVALINE. Avoid imitations. Rs. 3/- large bottle for advanced greyness. Re 1/12/- small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post free. Agents:—MADHAV AGENCY. Girgaum. Bombay 4

Bombay wholesale Depot. Kanchanlal Vadilal & Co., Princess Street. Bombay.

Stockists:—Kemp & Co. Ltd., (all branches) The Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Grant Road; Beli Ram Bros., Princess St., P. Harkisondas & Co., Lamington Road; Hardinge & Co. Poona Stockists: D. MACEDO & CO., Chemists, 251, Budhwar Peth.

Sole Distributors:—S.P. Co., P.O. Box No. 10006, Calcutta.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Gymkhana's Tale Of Missed Chances

B. E. S. T. Fluke Victory With Late Penalty Goal

Poor Marksmanship—The Cause Of Losers' Undoing

Fluking victory with a distinctly 'lucky' penalty goal scored in the 25th minute of the latter half—the B.E.S.T. got off rather easily in their Senior Harwood League encounter with the Bombay Gymkhana—on the Cooperage ground last evening.

'B.E.S.T. 'LUCKY'

'Easily'—because if the Gymkhana had extracted even full points—they would have still deserved them on the run of play—such was the precise distribution of the territorial advantage. The Tramwaymen—must positively thank their 'star' for walking away with two valuable but ingloriously obtained points.

GYMKHANA'S IMPRESSIVE OPENING

Taking the offensive right from the initial kick-off the Gymkhana had definitely the better of the exchanges throughout the earlier half—only rank bad luck and rank bad 'shooting—fifty-fifty—preventing them from crossing over with a substantial lead.

After some uneventful 'dilly-dallying' in the B.E.S.T. territory—Williams was responsible for producing the first 'thrill' of the evening—when in the second minute of the game—with only Smith to beat—he shot wide—in the most reckless fashion—from three yards range.

'SITTER' MISSED

The Tramwaymen soon returned to the attack and after Lissenburg had just failed to connect with Kolapkar's accurate flank pass—B. Gardner tested Green with a deceptive angular ground shot—which the latter only half smothered—but Adams—standing unmarked missed an absolute sitter by hesitating to rush in and drive 'home' into an empty net—the Gymkhana custodian having thrown himself on 'all fours.'

SPELL OF ILL LUCK

Barring a couple of really dangerous attempts to force the issue—by their inner trio—in the closing stages of the first half—culminating in Green saving consecutively—in effective style—from B. Gardner and Adams—the B.E.S.T. were not very much in the picture during the remaining part of this stage of the game. The Gymkhana not only did most of the attacking but were actually—distinctly unlucky not to score—on at least two occasions in the early part of the second quarter.

PENALTY WASTED

The first of these came in the 16th minute of play when the losers were awarded a penalty—as a result of one of the B.E.S.T. defenders handling in the P. A. Marsden taking the spot kick sent the spectators gasping by driving straight into Smith's hands. Then—nine minutes later—Williams connecting perfectly with Love's magnificent flag-kick—had the mortification of seeing his fine 'header' graze the cross bar by inches and go over. The Gymkhana continued to press strongly—but poor marksmanship and Robertson's sound pivotal work deprived them of a well deserved lead—and the breather found the teams on level terms—neither having scored.

B.E.S.T. WARM UP

On changing over—play was confined to scrappy midfield exchanges for the first quarter—but thereafter things took a more eventful turn with the Tramwaymen—who had hitherto been playing in a most subdued vein—suddenly coming into their own—and launching a series of determined onslaughts on their opponents' charge.

'LUCKY' PENALTY GOAL

But Collins and Schultz refused to be caught napping and just when hopes of a draw—which would have correctly indexed the run of play—began to be entertained—Collins upset the balance by accidentally handling Kolapkar's half-hearted 'aim' at goal—in the penalty area. Moore taking the spot kick—the second to be awarded in the course of the match—beat Green with a hard angular drive—the ball glancing off the latter's outstretched hands. (1—0).

POOR MARKSMANSHIP

Obviously aware of the time limit the Gymkhana went straight for the equalizer—but their inner trio—who seemed to be seeing the B.E.S.T. goal completely 'out of focus' refused to take better aim—frittering away chance after chance with their 'annoying' 'slow-footedness.' and still more 'annoying' marksmanship—with the result that the final whistle found the Tramwaymen snatching two hardly-deserved points—which on the run of play—they should have at least 'shared'—if not conceded.

RESULT:

B.E.S.T.	1 goal.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	Nil

The teams were:

B.E.S.T.: Smith, Moore and Elliot, Wilkins, Robertson and R. Gardner, D'Souza, B. Gardner Lissenburg, Adams and Kolapkar.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Green, Collins and Schultz, Marsden, Preston and Bray, Preston, Brewer, Williams, Reid and Love.

REFEREE: Mr. Dagorne.

To-day's Match

(Cooperage)

6 p.m. South Lancs. "D" vs. R. A. Colaba.

How The Teams Stand

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts
South Lancs. "D"	4	4	—	—	12	2	8
B.E.S.T.	6	4	2	—	10	7	8
Royal Artillery	5	3	1	1	10	3	7
South Lancs. "A"	5	3	1	1	5	3	7
Caltex	6	1	2	3	3	5	5
South Kanara	6	1	3	2	8	10	4
Bombay Gymkhana	6	—	4	2	1	9	2
Y.M.C.A.	4	—	3	1	3	12	1

POLO IN AMERICA

England Beats Westbury By 10 Goals To 6

WESTBURY (Long Island), June 8.

England's team represented by Skene, Hughes, Balding and Martin defeated Westbury, consisting of P. Grace (handicap 5), Roark (7), Lakin (7) and R. Guest (8) by 10 goals to 6.

In seven chukkers. England scored 2 goals each in first, second and fifth chukkers. 1 in sixth and 3 in the last.

Westbury made 1 goal in every chukker except in the fifth.

Skene made 4 goals, Hughes 2, Balding 3, Martin 1, R. Guest 5 and Grace 1.—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

Result Of First And Second Round Play

LONDON, June 8.

At Leeds in the "Yorkshire Evening News" £750 Golf Tournament, matchplay stages have begun to-day.

First Round

Martin Pose (Argentine) beat Jack Taylor (Pottersbar) 5 and 4.

Serra (Argentine) beat Taggart of Wilmslow 1 hole.

Sutton of Leigh beat Curlo (Argentine) 3 and 1.

Dai, the British Ryder Cup player, beat Castenon (Argentine) 5 and 3.

Second Round

Pose beat Davies, British Ryder Cup player 1 hole.

Serra beat Cecil Denny (Thorpehall) 2 holes.—Reuter.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

In the American Open Golf Championship Samsnead, the runner up in 1937 led the field with a round of 68, 35 out and 33 return, after the first day. Lawson-little, Marvinward and Mattkowal were all 69; Genesarazen 74 Ralph Guldahl, Champion during the last two years and a six to one favourite returned seventy-one.—Reuter.

JAMALPUR, (Monghyr), June 8.

The Monghyr District Rabidas Conference and the District Depressed Classes Conference will be held simultaneously on June 24 and 25.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 8 a. m. As In Delhi 1. 8-10 to 9-0 As In Delhi 1. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. 1-10 Light Music 1-30 to 2-0 As In Delhi 2.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6 p.m. Recorded Indian Music. 7-0 to 7-30 As In Delhi 2. 7-30 to 7-45 Commercial News. 7-45 to 10-30 As In Delhi 2.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-50 Gunkali on Surbahar by Malang Khan. 7-55 Nasir Khan 8-30 School Broadcast. 1 p.m. Geet. 6-10 Mahommad Shafi. 6-25 Radio Orchestra. 6-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-50 Nasir Khan. 7-15 History in making. 7-30 For Villagers. 8-15 Mohammad Shafi. 8-35 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Aircraft Radio Operator by F. M. C. Barradaile. 9-50 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 10-10 Nasir Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m and 1 p.m. Light Variety.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Nasir Khan. 6-30 Jiwan. 6-35 Mohammad Shafi. 6-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-15 to 7-30 As In Delhi I. 7-30 Mohammad Shafi. 7-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-55 Nasir Khan. 8-15 to 10-30 As In Delhi I.

Delhi—III Programme

(19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. to 9 -0 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 2.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 10-30 As In Delhi 2.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Desh Bandhu Sethi. 6-10 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 6-20 Lala Rukh. 6-35 Instrumental Variety. 6-45 Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar (Amateur). 6-55 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 7-15 History in the Making. 7-30 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 7-45 Lala Rukh. 8-0 For Countryside. 8-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 8-45 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 9-35 Ban Devi.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.).

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Clarionet. 2-15 S. Natarajan: Vocal. 2-45 Shahnai 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Shrimati M. Lakshmi of Trichur: Vocal. 7-0 Our Lost Arts (Tamil) by T. K. Chidambaranath. 7-15 Vocal Gems from Musical Comedy. 7-30 R. N. Tampi: Veena. 8-0 Prelude To Devotion. 8-15 Shrimati M. Lakshmi of Trichur: Vocal. 8-45 R. N. Tampi: Veena. 9-15 News and Weather Report.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. A Selection.

12-30 p.m. Selections 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-50 Stars and Comets 2-0 Saturday Fun 5-0 First Div. Football League 6-10 Saraju Roy 6-25 Kshirode Gopal Mukherjee 6-45 Sushila Devi 7-0 Radhika Mohon Maitra 7-15 Sudhir Lal Chakravarti 7-35 Anusandhan 7-55 Radhika Mohon Maitra 8-5 Current Events 9-10 K. C. Dey 9-30 P. M. George 9-50 K. C. Dey 10-10 Bina Chowdhuri.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. As in Calcutta 1.

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1 9-10 Teresa Murphy: Soprano 9-25 Pianoforte Interlude Vera Guilaroff 9-30 Dance Music by Erwin Klein.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Pachchobai of Cawnpore 6-15 Kripa Shankar Tewary 6-35 Khurshidbai 6-55 Rozwell Loyall 7-0 Pachchobai 7-15 Current Events (from Delhi) 7-30 For Children 8-15 Kripa Shankar Tewary 8-30 Deepak (Hindustani) 8-55 Qadir Baksh 9-40 Flood Problem in U. P. by A. P. Watal 9-55 Pachchobai of Cawnpore 10-10 Khurshidbai 10-30 Kripa Shankar Tewary.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. A. E. Vaidyanatha Iyer Vocal 5-20 Carnatic Orchestra 5-30 S. Rajam Iyer: Vocal 6-0 Keezachivalpatti Venkataramana Rao Jalatarangam 6-45 Reconciliation (Tamil) 7-15 That Spare Hours, 2 7-30 S. Rajam Iyer: Vocal 8-20 Shrimati M. S. Tirupuramba: Vocal 8-35 Waterways of City by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar 9-30 Dance Awhile 10-0 June Knight: Vocal 10-6 Leslie Vigor: Pianoforte 10-21 My Favourite Song.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1 6-0 Kolattam 6-15 Story from Katha Saritsagara 6-25 Musical Interlude 6-30 Newspaper Habit (Telugu) 6-40 Little Girls in a Dance Tune 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1 9-30 Shrimati M. S. Tirupuramba: Vocal.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Melingriffith Silver Band 8-0 Recital by B B C Singers (B) 8-30 I Want to be an Actor 8-45 Under Big Ben 9-0 Geraldo and His Orchestra 9-30 News 9-45 Sam Costa in Songs at the Piano 10-0 County Cricket 10-25 Stock Exchange Report.

WORLD'S BIGGEST HITTER

Gilbert L. Jessop Was 65 On May 19

The man who used to swipe cricket balls out of cricket fields—Mr. G. L. Jessop, formerly of England and Gloucestershire—was 65 on May 19.

"I do hope to see some cricket this year", he said to a representative of a London newspaper, "Evening News", "but owing to heart trouble I cannot get about very much nowadays".

"For 10 years I have not been able to play a game of golf".

"My last cricket match was in 1917 at Sir Robert Peel's place in Staffordshire".

HIS LAST 97

"Our opponents had Barnes as one of their bowlers and the wicket was rather bumpy. But I had a rather good finish. I made 97".

G. L's greatest cricket triumph was in the Oval Test in 1902. Australia had set England 263 to get to win on a bad wicket.

Half the side were out for 48 when Jessop went in. In 65 minutes he made 104 out of 139, and eventually England won by one wicket.

The fury of Jessop's hitting prompted a poet to write of him as "The human catapult who wrecks the roof of distant towns."

29,920 RUNS

Mr. Jessop's record as a first-class cricketer was 29,930 runs (with an average of 32) and 54 centuries. As a bowler he took 878 wickets for 22 runs apiece.

He spent his birthday with his son at Dorchester.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Indian Student Beats Davis Cup Player

LONDON, June 9.

In the third round of Harpenden (Hertfordshire) Tennis championships, C. L. Savara, a young Indian Law student resident in London beat the Davis Cup player Azim 7—5, 4—6 and 6—3.

In the Quarter-finals, Savara beat J. C. Warboys 6—4 and 6—4.

Ghaus Mohammed beat the New Zealand Davis Cup Player D. C. Coombe, 4—6, 10—8, and 6—4. Savoor beat A. D. Brown 6—2, 3—6 and 12—10.

In the semi-finals, Savoor meets the Davis Cup Player Butler.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE, June 5.

For stealing a pair of sandals during the period of communal rioting, Mr. A E. Emerson, Magistrate, sentenced Ashad Ali to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. The magistrate remarked that this was the case where advantege was taken by undesirable residents of a locality of the plight of their neighbours who left their residences to save their lives.—A. P.

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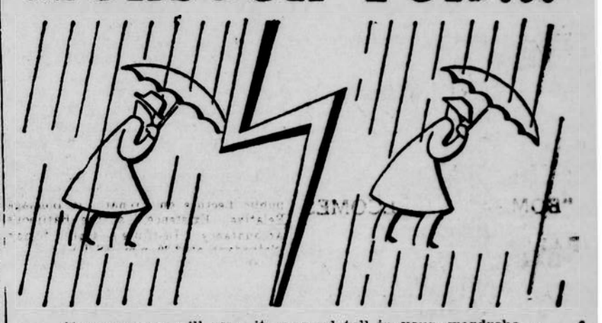

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 21, 1358
Parsi: Deh 8, 1308
Hightide: 5.02; 17-10
Lowtide: 10-41; —
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

S. S. 'Rajputana' sails with mails at 1 p.m.
Results of B.A. Examination, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, June 13.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Public holiday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

To visit the chawls the members of the Society will meet on Sunday 11th at 9-30 a.m. at Sewri Station (Harbour Branch) if weather permitting.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall, Benham Hall Lane Bombay 4.

RECEPTION TO POET VALLATHOL.

A public meeting to make arrangements for a reception to Poet Vallathol will be held in the Kerala Samaj Library, Dadar at 8 p.m. to-day (Saturday.)

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT. DAHISAR.

The election of the Dy. Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat Dahisar, Bombay Suburban District, took place at Dahisar on Tuesday the 6th instant and Mr. M. B. Patil was declared elected.

URGENT MEETING OF B.P.C.C.

An Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 12th June 1939, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An Urgent Meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.), at the Committee's Office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4.

WHAT IS BONDAGE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission will deliver the weekly public Lecture on "What is Bondage Relative Existence," at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUTHS' PARAMENT.

That 'The Rajkot Affairs have been a Farce," will be the subject of debate at Youth Lodge. Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. Miss P. N. Nariman will propose and Swami Acharya will oppose. Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel will preside.

MUSIC COMPETITION

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the Music Competition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. at the office of the Students' Call, 21, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Bhooshanam Viswanatha Sastry of Mysore with suitable accompaniments at 4-15 p.m. on Sunday the 11th inst. at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

KONKANI DRAMA.

A gold medal was presented on Wednesday to Mr. F. Fernandez the organiser of the Mangalorean's Konkani Drama by Mr. S. D. Gonsalves of the Bank of India and a silver medal was awarded to Mr. A. L. D'Sa on the stage for best acting by K. K. D. Association.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate tomorrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Communism is preferable to Gandhism."

Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK N. V.

The Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, N.V., Amsterdam, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent for the year ended 31st December 1938.

LECTURES ON KORAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.). All Muslims are cordially invited

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME.

Applications are invited from 'bona fide' College Students preferably of Junior Classes for few seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar, Bombay 21. As the last date of receiving applications, is the 10th inst. Students are requested to apply immediately for particulars to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

CONFERENCE OF BOMBAY RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

The Conference of the Radical Congressmen from Bombay and Suburbs will be soon held in Bombay on 17th and 18th, June 1939. The Radical Congressmen desiring to take part in or attend the above Conference are requested to see the secretary of the Bombay Provincial League of Radical Congressmen at the office of the League C/o Independent India, Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Bombay, 4.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Ice Follies of 1939" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

'MATUNGA BANDHU SAMAJ'

To meet and to give a send off to Dr. Y. G. Naik M.Sc. Ph.D. who has been transferred to Ahmedabad in Gujrat College, a gathering of the members of the above 'Samaj' has been arranged to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at Mani Nivas.

GOKALIBAI HIGH SCHOOL, VILE PARLE

DINNER TO STUDENTS

The Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal will give a dinner to all the pupils of the Gokalibai P. P. High School to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in celebration of the opening ceremony of the new Building of the School at Dadabhai Road, Vile Parle. All the students of the school are cordially invited.

PROHIBITION MEETING AT KOLIWADA

There will be a meeting for Prohibition propaganda near Maruti's temple, Koliwada, Colaba, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. when the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, Mr. V. S. Dongre, G.O.C., Prohibition Guards, Mr. Ambaram Talakchand, Divisional Officer, "A" Division, and others will speak.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE GROUPS

His Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, will be the principal guest and speaker at a special luncheon meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups on Thursday, June 15, at 1 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Members of both the groups and their guests are requested to take their tickets from the Taj. Luncheon fees have been kept at Rs. 2 per head and separate tables may be reserved for parties.

This will be the first of a series of monthly luncheon meetings the group propose to hold in the future with a view to giving members and their guests more facilities of social contact than are available at the usual evening gatherings.

BAD LIGHTING ON PEDDER ROAD

Accident That Might Have Proved Fatal

The W.I.A.A. have drawn the attention of the Municipal Authorities in a letter once more to the inadequate lighting on Pedder Road which they consider was probably the cause of an accident which took place at 10 p.m. on Thursday June 8th and which might well have proved fatal. An old woman and a child were both injured and an officer of the W.I.A.A. whose own car escaped being involved by a few yards only gives it as his considered opinion that the accident would not have taken place if Pedder Road had been properly lighted.

There have been far too many serious accidents on this road in the past few months and the Governor of Bombay himself is reported to have remarked on its bad lighting. The W.I.A.A. feel sure that the Municipal Authorities will take action.

W.I.A.A. Service Suspended This Week-end At Thana

The W.I.A.A. road service at Thana will be suspended this week-end in order to release road patrols for duty in Poona for the Association's Rally and Reliability Trial which takes place on Sunday.

The Association's magazine 'Motoring in India' will be printed one week late this month in order that it may contain a full account of the Rally, with photographs if possible.

Bombay Seva Dal

The G.O.C. of Bombay Seva Dal, writes:—

All the volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are requested to be present at Om Samarth Vyayam Mandir, "Y" Road, Mahim, to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.), when the instructions regarding duties in connection with the A.I.C.C. session will be given.

Miss Suniti Ratnakar Samsi (daughter of Dr. R. M. Samsi), who will give a number of dances at the Variety Entertainment in aid of the G. S. B. Scholarship League in Wagle Memorial Hall, Chikitsak Samooha Building, Kandewadi, on Sunday afternoon.

"TROPIC HOLIDAY" AT BROADWAY

Dorothy Lamour Film Revived

A musical comedy set against the glamorous background of rural Mexico will be revived for four days from to-day till Tuesday at The Broadway, Dadar in "Tropic Holiday." The picturesque land below the Rio Grande, now brought to the screen for the first time in all its native colour, forms a delightful background for the doings of a spirited cast of Hollywood favourites, headed by Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Ray.

The story tells of a bored young movie script writer, played by Milland, who dashes away to rural Mexico to "get away from it all." Although he hopes to gather material for a new picture, he soon succumbs to the spell of lazy tropical skies and the beauty of a native daughter, Miss Lamour. The spell is not broken until his Hollywood fiancee swoops down upon him by airplane and forces him to choose between a return to his work and the land he has grown to love. His decision is just what yours would be under the circumstances.

The Mexico of "Tropic Holiday" is laid of lilting rhumbas, breath-taking scenery and smiling senoritas.

CHILD WITH 2 HEADS AND THREE EYES

(From Our Correspondent)
GONDA, June 6.

The news of the birth of a queer child has been reported from the village Sahaspur, some 15 miles off the city. It is stated that the child had two heads, three eyes, four hands and long tufts of hair. The child attracted quite a large number of urban and rural population for nearly 20 hours, before death laid its icy hands on him.

Merle Oberon In "Manon Lescaut"

Miss Merle Oberon's first picture at Denham for Alexander Korda Production will be "Manon Lescaut", which Mr. Korda will direct himself.

"Manon Lescaut", which will be in technicolour, is a French romance.

PREMIER TO LEAVE FOR SIMLA

BOMBAY, Friday.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder are expected to come to Bombay from Poona, today.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will leave for Simla by the Frontier Mail on Saturday, to preside over the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education for the Wardha Education Scheme. He will be staying there till the 17th instant.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary, is accompanying him.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister, will visit Rahata, Puntambe and Kopergaon tomorrow and will return to Poona the next morning.

"FORWARD BLOC" CONFERENCE

Subhas To Preside Over Session To Be Held In City

BOMBAY, June 9.

The organisers of the "First All India 'Forward Bloc' Radical Conference" announce that the conference will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in Bombay on June 22 and 23, immediately before the A.I.C.C. meeting. Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will preside and leaders and delegates from all Congress provinces will attend.

Delegates elected from the different Congress Provinces for the last Tripuri Session of the Congress and members and Office-bearers of different Congress Committees, will be recognised as delegates to the Conference, representing Provinces and Districts to which they belong.

Congressmen from India (including Indian States) and Burmah desiring to attend the Conference are requested to communicate as early as possible with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chief Organiser, C/o. 'Court House,' 2nd Floor, Opposite St. Xavier's School, Carnac Road, Bombay.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President arrives in Bombay on June 21 morning when a grand reception has been arranged in his honour. Nearly a hundred Associations will participate in the reception.

ARYA WORKERS MEET SARDAR PATEL

Over Question Of Satyagrahis In Nizam's Jails

BOMBAY, June 9

Messrs. V. C. Kanale and H. C. Vidyarthi, of the Sholapur Arya Samaj Satyagraha Samiti, had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel over the condition of the Satyagrahi prisoners in the Nizam's jails.

Sardar Patel gave them a patient hearing.—Uunited Press

FACTS OF INDIAN ARCHERY. AND 'PRANAYAM'

Demonstrations At C. J. Hall On Sunday

Citizens of Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing feats of Dhanurvidya (art of archery), secrets of the ancient science of Pranayam (breath-control), stopping of pulse, stopping of heart-beats, reading anything with closed eyes, chewing and swallowing of razor blades, electric bulbs, etc. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Sunday), from 3 to 7 p.m. under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa.

During the demonstration there will be a programme of Indian music.

The musical programme will include sarode, pakhavaj, jaltarang, violin, clarionet and banjo, etc.

Allarakhi Bai, Master Sadikali Akhtar, Master Ekbal and Mr. Kapoor are artistes who will present a programme of light classical music. Other attractions of the evening will be dances by Kumari Jaikoomari Devi (aged 14) and Master Hiralal (aged 10), two pupils of the famous exponent of the ancient Indian Art of dancing prof Jailalji of Jeypore, who is now in Bombay and who has opened a school for dancing at Chowpatty Sea-face.

The proceeds of the show, after deducting all expenses and the sum of a purse to Prof. Satyapal will be given to the Hindi Schools fund conduced by the Hindi Bhasha Association.

Adult Education Classes

The Monsoon term of the Adult Education Classes for 1939-40 conducted by the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association will commence from Monday the 3rd July, 1939.

The Programme of Work consists of Two-Year Courses, Language Courses, Terminal Courses, and Special Courses. Professors of the local colleges conduct these classes at Bombay and at Dadar.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Two-Year Courses: Psychology will be taken by Prof. d'Andrade, Ethics by Prof. Lawande, Economics and Political Theory by Prof. Wadia.

Language Courses: German and Italian for juniors and seniors by Rev. Fr. J. Duhr, Italian for juniors by Dr. Carelli, Spanish by the Rev. Fr. Llorens, French by Prof. Parakh for juniors and seniors, Hindustani in Devanagari and Urdu script by Messrs. Balkrishnarao and Desnavi.

Terminal Courses: Psychology in everyday life by Dr. Lalkaka, Gujarati Literature—Prose and Poetry by Profs. Vyas, Betai and Vakil, Civics by Prof. Pardasani, 'Figures in Contemporary Literature' by Prof. Colaco, 'The idea of Liberty in English Literature' by Prof. Choksi, Commercial and Economic Geography by Prof. Trivedi and 'From the Origin and Development of Urdu to the Age of Wali Ahmedabadi' by Prof. Nadvi.

Special Courses: Browning-Study Circle by Prof. Aiyar, Industrial Psychology by Dr. Hivale, Radio Communication by Mr. Marathe for juniors and seniors, 'some Present-day Economic Problems of India' by Prof. Beri, Money and Banking by Prof. Muranjan and Marathi Literature by Prof. Phatak.

DADAR CENTRE.

Terminal Courses: French by Prof. Saldanha, Citizenship by Dr. Valavalkar. Special Course: Television by Prof. Patankar.

The Classes are held at 6-30 p.m. at Bombay and at 7 p.m. at Padar. Detailed information can be had from the office of the Association, Cama Building, (next to St. Andrew's church) 134/136, Apollo Street, Fort.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With a pleasant weather on Thursday morning, the King's Birthday holiday was celebrated throughout the Suburban area. From the very early hours of the morning cars in large numbers trekked towards the Suburban pleasure resorts.

Juhu and Versova saw large crowds of picnickers all having a rollicking time. The beach at Juhu was completely packed One would imagine that the public were aware that this was to be their last week-end till the end of the Monsoon.

In Bandra besides many small social functions, the Bandra Gymkhana held a whist-drive, which was followed by dancing, which ended in the early hours of the morning.

RAIN AT LAST.

From the very early hours of Friday morning, the sky showed a very cloudy outlook and by 9 o'clock showers of rain fell. The monsoon with its usual thundering reminded one that it had now set. The poor villagers who looked forward to the rains were filled with joy. Children who were deprived of their play, were heard in the playful way shouting, "Rain, rain, go to Spain, tomorrow morning come again."

The first showers proved pleasant and most of the dust-filled roads got their first watering after the last monsoon. After the showers the weather was rather stuffy.

JUHU TRAGEDY.

I have always said Juhu must somehow take its annual toll. On Wednesday Juhu claimed its third victim this year. This was a well-known engineer from our city, Mr. E. R. Baker, of Messrs. Jost's Engineering Company Ltd., Bombay.

Now that the monsoon has set bathing in the sea must be completely stopped in order to avoid more tragedies.

Coorg In Grip Of Monsoon

(From Our Correspondent.)
COORG, (By Mail.)

Sunless sky overcast with clouds, the characteristic breeze, occasionally accompanied with slight drizzlings are the symptoms of the coming, endless torrential rains.

As the end of May approaches, the above changes from brilliant sun, and sultry weather become prominent; and once the monsoon sets in, there is not a shadow of hope of a sunny day for at

Handicraft Teachers For Madras

MADRAS, June 9

The Government have under consideration a proposal to utilise rural reconstruction centres for training elementary school teachers in handicrafts to enable them to handle efficiently the subjects included in elementary education revised syllabus.—A. P.

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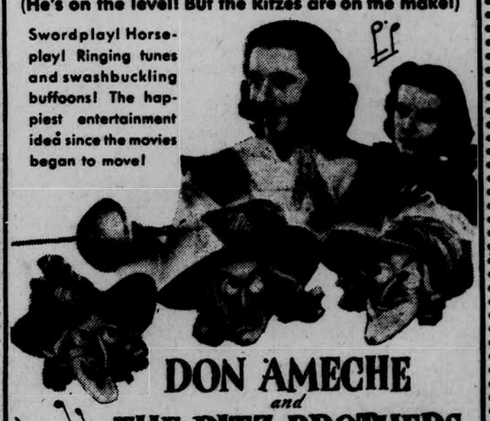

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939

NATIONAL PLANNING

The National Planning Committee, which is now in session in Bombay, has not been able to show much progress so far as it has had to face extraordinary difficulties. Planning, in its present day technical sense, is anywhere an extremely complex affair. In a country like India in which the economic as well as political interests are too divergent to be easily coordinated and in which the people have not the freedom and political power to ensure the necessary coordination the difficulties are necessarily far greater. The Committee, which was appointed last year by the Industries Ministers' Conference, was expected to submit a report to the Congress Working Committee within four months of its first meeting. But though it met in December last and speedily enough issued to the public an elaborate questionnaire, the replies to it were slow in coming and are yet to be considered by several expert sub-committees. It has, therefore, been proposed to present to the Working Committee only an outline plan and that too by the end of October next. It is certainly wise not to attempt too elaborate or detailed a plan at this stage. For, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman of the Committee, observes, "the drawing up of a comprehensible national plan becomes merely an academic exercise, with no relation to reality, unless the Planning authority, or those to whom it is responsible, are in a position to give effect to that Plan." But the present position in India is that "not only have we no national independence, but we are hedged in and obstructed by numerous restrictions, limitations, safeguards and reservations which block our path to planning and progress."

Basic Principles

In spite of its difficulties the Planning Committee is making the best of its position. Though India is not yet free, the Committee will formulate a plan for free India, not as an academic pastime, but partly with the object of popularising the plan before free India will be called upon to work it out, and partly to see that whatever is possible now may lead up to the plan fit for free India. The Committee is formulating, though slowly, the basic principles which should govern its plan. It has just accepted and commended to its sub-committees the principle that the main objective of planning national economy "is to attain, a far as possible, national self-sufficiency and not primarily for purposes of foreign markets." Some other basic principles have been already indicated by the policy of the Congress. For instance, as Pandit Jawaharlal has pointed out in his note presented to the Committee, the Congress has laid down in its Karachi resolution on fundamental rights that the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public utilities." The Committee will do well to endorse this sound principle, if only as an ideal, it being understood that where the State does not own such enterprises it must regulate and control them in the public interest.

Importance Of Agriculture

Among the most important principles that should govern national planning is the pre-eminence of agriculture, the foremost industry in India, and of supplementary cottage industries, calculated both to relieve rural unemployment and to make agriculture itself sufficiently paying. Though the resolution appointing the Committee does not specifically mention agriculture, Pandit Jawaharlal rightly remarks that "it is impossible to conceive of any scheme of national planning in any country, and least of all in India, which does not include agriculture as agriculture is and will remain the largest single industry of this country, and it is associated with a host of subsidiary industries." We trust, therefore, the Committee will pay due attention to the special importance of agriculture and cottage industries. No plan that fails to do this has any chance of being supported by the Congress.

Halifax's Speech

If Reuter's summary of the speech of Lord Halifax is an accurate enough representation of what he said in the House of Lords, it is difficult to believe that he was hinting at another possible betrayal by Britain to the Dictators. His general profession of the desire for a "peaceful settlement" may be open to such a construction. And it was quite desirable that a timely warning should be uttered about it as has been done by the Liberal paper of London, the "News Chronicle." But we do not think a betrayal was being contemplated by Lord Halifax. There are various reasons why the British Government cannot do so, although there is not the least little bit of doubt that they are feeling sore over the necessity forced upon them to treat with Russia and to give up their pro-Fascist realism. Mr. Chamberlain has made a definite and specific statement about the early conclusion of an Anglo-Russian agreement—although the despatch to Moscow of Mr. Strang when Lord Halifax, if not Mr. Chamberlain himself, should have gone there, may quite justifiably be resented by the Russians as a diplomatic slight. Then French circles and diplomatic correspondents in London have confidently declared that a formula has already been found. Finally, even a Chamberlain does not, we hope, possess the supreme and world-cataclismic audacity to shock not only France, not only the guaranteed countries, but also the now virtually unanimous public opinion of his own country—let alone the comparatively minor matter of reducing the King's visit to America into an ugly fiasco. Mr. Chamberlain has been pushed by circumstances—quite reluctantly, of course,—too far forward to retreat. He will not dare to attempt what will amount to the most despicable and most destructive betrayals up-to-date.

What he certainly desires and will try to do is to save the Axis Powers from their own suicidal rush to extinction in blood and fire. For this he is prepared to pay them a price if he is allowed. The Axis Powers should give up *further* aggressive designs and the bribe is not only economic adjustments—it will be noted that Lord Halifax has made reservations about certain German claims which, no doubt, relate to Colonies—but, by indirect suggestion, a recognition of the Axis Powers' present "conquests." This the British public has promptly to check if it wants to save itself and the world from suffering, ultimately, the very tragedy that the anti-aggression front is being established to avoid. For, without complete retribution it would be madness to accept assurances. And, secondly, who knows that Mr. Chamberlain will not utilise their verbal assurances for an effort subsequently to get out of "entanglements" with Russia? Mr. Chamberlain would be only too pleased. But the world will literally be where it was a few weeks ago, with the same terrible consequences facing it, this time inescapably.

Fictitious Interviews

(The Hon. Dr. Gilder)

By D. F. Karaka

Time: 3 p.m. Place: The Secretriat, first floor, first door to the right. I walk in. There are no cards necessary in the Congress regime.

Dr. G: "Come in—journalists are always welcome. Specially a Parsee journalist who is not on a Parsi paper.

I: "I don't come here as a Parsi at all or in any other communal capacity, Doctor."

Dr. G: "I am glad. These days I divide people into two classes. Those who claim to be unjustly hit by Prohibition and those who don't. Which classification do you fall under?

I: "Neither. I have no toddy trees as heirlooms, and likewise I like to live in a country which has as few restrictions on the liberty of the subject as possible."

Dr. G: "But is there any country in the world, however democratic, which has not some restriction on the liberty of the subject? And is not all liberty a restriction on the other man?"

I: "You must not draw circles round me, doctor. I come here to acquaint myself with your point of view, not to embarrass you. I come because I admire your principles, though I doubt the method you have used to carry them out."

Dr. G: "That is contradicting yourself, isn't it?"

I: "Not necessarily. I admit the claims you have made with regard to prohibition. I only disagree with the way in which it is to be enforced."

Dr. G: Why do you disagree?

I: "Because I believe it could be achieved so much easier, and with less opposition, if only it was not so autocratically enforced. There is obviously a section of opinion, however small, in this town who do not think that the manner in which you have brought it about is just and fair."

Dr. G: "Not just? That is a broad statement.

I: "Yes, I am prepared to substantiate it. The Congress has as far as possible tried to achieve its goal with the unanimous consent of all parties. In the fight for freedom, it had the whole country behind it. Now, you are beginning to split the people."

Dr. G: "But is it not inevitable that all social reform should be opposed by those whose vested interests are affected."

I: "Yes, this anti-prohibition campaign is a disgraceful performance. Many of those who profess to be concerned about liberty and religion, are only putting up a fight for the sake of their diminishing profits. Nor do I like the language used. Often it is undignified. But there are others, many others, who are prepared to respect the laws you pass, but who would like you to give them a patient hearing."

Dr. G: "What could they say which we Ministers have not already heard and discussed."

I: "There is never any finite point in the life of any man, when he can say that he knows all. I agree that prohibition is necessary for the masses. Of that there is no question of doubt. But I do not agree that men of your and my intelligence require a law to tell them how much they should drink or that they should not drink at all.

Dr. G: "But how can you say that drink can ever do a man any good?"

I: "How can you say that drink does a man harm—when drinking is done in moderation? And with all respect, doctor, I want proof from you, that an average, intelligent man of your or my education needs prohibition to save himself."

Dr. G: "But you are in a small minority. You forget that only 6 per cent of this country is literate. Literate, mind you. I would not call them intelligent or educated."

I: "That may be so, but I believe that it is this 6 per cent who will do something for this country and who will help to ameliorate the poverty and reduce the illiteracy of the remaining 94 per cent.

Dr. G: "You put a high premium on yourself."

I: "I do. I have to, if I want to convince you that six literate and intelligent men are worth more than 94 illiterate people."

Dr. G: But how do you argue from that, that prohibition should not come into effect?"

I: "I do not argue that way. I only say that you have rushed into prohibition. "I would first have taken more time. In-

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

Penetrating The London-Soviet Veil

By H. N. Brailsford

H. N. Brailsford lifts the veil over the British and Russian pact negotiations, and reveals the strategy that would save the world from war.

The veil to which Mr. Chamberlain referred the other day still hangs between London and Moscow, as yet impenetrable. So much we have learned from M. Molotov's speech to the Soviet Parliament.

Some progress, he conceded, has been made towards the conclusion of the Grand Alliance that is to face the Axis, but the old suspicions are not removed, and the disastrous delays continue.

This atmosphere of suspicion may well ruin the whole enterprise. What we have all hoped from this alliance was that it may serve as a means of preventing any future European war, by rendering aggression an adventure too dangerous even for such a gambler as Hitler.

He is a shrewd and cynical observer. He watches London, Moscow and Warsaw and takes their measure. The more they advertise their mutual distrust, the less will this alliance, when it is finally concluded, deter him.

He will argue that the same suspicions that haunt us to-day will hamper our collaboration when the hour for action strikes. This Power will throw only a grudging contribution into the common stock: the other will move with deliberate slowness.

The Poles (he may argue) or the Rumanians will accept from the Red Army only a minimum of help. There will be (so he may reckon) no unity of command, no loyal co-ordination of effort. In such conditions forces that would be irresistible, if they could be mobilised for instant and united action, might prove to be ineffective.

A daring and skilful commander in absolute control of all the resources of the Axis might decide to take this risk, and attempt by a series of lightning strokes to destroy this unwieldy and discordant alliance, before it could achieve cohesion.

There lies the danger of these dilatory and suspicious proceedings. So far from deterring the enemy, they may in fact tempt him to attack.

Array Of Power

Few of us have yet realised that we are facing in the Fascist Axis an alliance more intimate and absolute than Europe has ever known in the past.

It is much more than a defensive Pact. It is meant to serve for aggression as well as defence, for Fascists laugh at such moral distinctions.

Its preamble declares that "the German and Italian peoples are resolved to act in the future, side by side, and with united forces to assure their living space."

We know what Hitler means by that phrase "The German sword," as he put it in "Mein Kampf," "must clear the way for the German plough." This alliance is, in plain words, a preparation for further expansion.

It is also, whether Downing Street chooses to perceive it or not, an "ideological grouping."

Wherever it can impose its authority, it will destroy freedom of thought with democracy and the workers' right to act together. Already, in a time of nominal peace, it has achieved complete unity of command and the pooling of all industrial resources.

In face of this array of power, that can set half a continent in motion when the Fuehrer gives the word to march, the best we can do is to inform our rejoicing adversaries how profoundly we distrust each other.

What, then, is amiss? Chiefly the record of the National Government. That we all carry in our memories with anger and shame. But facts do alter policies, and men adjust themselves, some slowly, some swiftly.

The Soviet Government reversed its entire international policy in 1934 with astonishing quickness, when it realised what Hitler's rise to power implied.

It broke with its own past by joining the League, and concluding an alliance with the capitalist French Republic. With disastrous slowness our own Tories have also reversed themselves. It is a miracle that they should at last contemplate, even reluctantly, an alliance with a Communist Power That miracle, however, has happened.

Staff Talks Vital

But it is not merely vague suspicion that stands in the way; there are detailed difficulties. The chief obstacle has been removed. It is now agreed that the obligations of the three Great Powers shall be equal and reciprocal.

In plain words, the central idea of the proposed alliance is that with all our forces we and the French will come to Russia's aid, if she is attacked, as she will come to ours. But there are still "qualifications" which disturb M. Molotov.

He did not mention them more precisely, but he probably referred to the introduction into these negotiations of the League's Covenant. This Government of ours destroyed the League: why does it now call up its ghost?

There was no Axis in existence when the Covenant was drafted: in the world of to-day its sanctions are so inadequate as to be meaningless.

The Russians may be pardoned, if they ask themselves whether Sir Samuel Hoare's colleagues propose in some future emergency to give them the sort of help they gave to Abyssinia. Nothing is gained by dragging in this obsolete Article XVI, and the dilatory Genevan procedure.

But the answer to such doubts is, surely, that the exact meaning of this alliance must be worked out in a military convention, which will lay down in advance what action, when overt aggression occurs, shall be taken by the British Fleet, the Red Army, the French Army, and the air arms of all three.

The alliance will be a reality only when Marshal Voroshilov flies to London to converse with our General Staff or when Lord Gort and General Gamelin visit him in Moscow. It will mean next to nothing unless it provides

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Anglo-Japanese "Incidents"

While the two British military officers arrested by the Japanese as spies are still under detention and while a "serious view" is being taken by the British Government of the death of Mr. Tinkler further "incidents" have taken place which constitute a plain expression of Japanese attitude. Another Englishman, a colleague of Mr. Tinkler, has been bumped off "in mysterious circumstances" in Shanghai. An alarm has been raised by the Japanese that one of their aeroplanes was fired on by a British cruiser. And, finally, "complete isolation of the British concession in Tientsin is threatened by the Japanese in a further ultimatum presented to the authorities unless the four alleged Chinese assassins of Mr. Cheng Shi-Kang are surrendered within two days". Does not all this call for something more active than merely taking a "serious view"?

Incorrigible Credulity

Signor Mussolini has followed Herr Hitler in publicly boasting that he did not hesitate to give Spain "openly all our assistance from the first day until the final victory." This shows how thoroughly the Dictators had been lying and how completely Mr. Neville Chamberlain allowed himself to be deceived. But the pity of it is that the British Government still quite blatantly refuse to learn the obvious lesson. Lord Halifax urged in his speech in the House of Lords that the fact of Italian "volunteers" having left their arms in Spain did not constitute any breach of the Anglo-Italian agreement because these arms had been purchased by General Franco. Is Lord Halifax really so naive as to believe that General Franco has paid the price for it? The noble Lord ignored not only past experiences but actually the public report in Rome itself that the "legionaries" had "presented" the arms and ammunition to Fascist Spain!

Anti-untouchability Work

The Western and Central India Harijan Workers' Conference, which was held at Poona this week under the presidentship of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, passed a number of resolutions for the complete eradication of untouchability. Most of the resolutions are excellent ones and have been adopted at similar conferences every now and then all over the country. But the pity of it is that those who actually help in giving effect to these are far too few. Many now seem to think that Congress ministries and Harijan Sevak Sanghs may be trusted to do all that is necessary for Harijans. But legislative measures, such as ministries can adopt, are not effective enough unless widely and actively supported by public opinion, and in far too many places in the interior public opinion is indifferent if not hostile towards Harijans. As for Harijan Sevak Sanghs, most of them are doing very good work indeed. But they are too few to cope with the necessary work. It is necessary, therefore, that bodies like Congress Committees, which are numerous and which have obviously a special responsibility in the matter, should pay increased attention to anti-untouchability work.

Playgrounds In Bombay

Of the many resolutions that will be considered by the next ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation none is more important than Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's resolution urging the Commissioner to draw up a programme of more playgrounds. The resolution will doubtless be passed; for we cannot imagine a normal man opposing a demand for more playgrounds in Bombay city. We trust the Commissioner on his part will take up the question most seriously. We think that Bombay's shortage of playgrounds is nothing less than a scandal. If the Commissioner could get up figures for the number and area of play-grounds in the principal cities of India and the world in comparison with the area and population of the cities, Bombay, we fear, will be found to be among the worst sinners. Playgrounds are not a luxury in congested cities. They are a vital necessity for public health. They are necessary for adults as well as children, though many adults in Bombay too soon lose their play instinct owing to the paucity of playgrounds. Fortunately little boys and girls have their instincts still intact. It is most touching to see them converting public roads into playgrounds in the evenings, defying the risk of being run over by the passing motor cars. Those who feel proud of being called City Fathers may show a little more consideration for the health and recreation of the city's children.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man walks and runs a risk at the same time.

* * * *

A society girl's temper is probably made of belle metal.

* * *

A tender feeling for the wife of another man isn't legal tender.

* * *

The aristocratic dentist should be a man of excellent extraction.

* * *

The man who lacks faith in his ability seldom accomplishes anything.

* * *

Youth has a perseverance all its own, but the trouble is it never knows when to stop.

作作-日-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT

PRAGUE, June 8.

Drastic measures have been ordered by the Reich Protector for Bohemia following the alleged murder of an official of the German police in Klavno, an important industrial centre in north-west Czecho-Slovakia.

The measures include the deposition of the Mayor of the Municipal Council of Klavno from his office, disarming of the Czech police and prohibition of open air meetings.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Comrades Jaiprakash Narayan, the C. S. P. leader and P. C. Joshi, the editor of the National Front, "feel constrained to say that the present move for the formation of the Forward Bloc will not lead to such consolidation as we desire."

Then we feel we must not restrain ourselves from saying that they are Backward, Rightists and Capitalists and generally counter-revolutionaries. Down with them!

* * *

That the Englishman "does not naturally lie," is the opinion of a distinguished Bengal lawyer.

We agree. What the Englishmen does is artistically to prevaricate, quibble and give solemn pledges followed later—at the time of redemption—with a solemn assurance that he didn't mean what he said.

* * * *

The toast drunk at the anti-prohibition dinner—held by a gathering of Parsis on Thursday evening "to celebrate", to quote Anglo-India, "the King's Birthday and to record their protest against the prohibition policy of the Government"—was

'In Praise of Wine and to Their Majesties and to Your Health."

Let us all cheer and—pray.

* * * *

"Every guest," says the same Anglo-Indian report, "was served with his favourite drink to his heart's content."

And—of course this is not mentioned—to his head's discontent on the morning after the night before.

* * * *

Herr Wohltat of the German Ministry of Economics has been invited by the Evian (Jewish) Refugee Committee "to discuss the possibility of carrying out refugee schemes."

Germany, Herr Wohltat would doubtless have assured the Committee, was determined to give her full share—equal to that of the rest of the world—towards the success of the schemes by contributing all the refugees.

* * * *

"Sir Herbert Phillips requested that immediate measures should be taken to protect British property in Pootung, to suppress anti-British agitation and to stop intimidation of Chinese hands in British-owned mills"—Shanghai message.

Ho, ho! So that's the reason why!

* * * *

"We are now", Dr. Burgin, the Minister of Supplies, is reported to have declared in the Commons, "in an emergency position in which, unfortunately we seem destined to live."

Whereupon, according to the Junior Colleague's information, Mr. Neville Chamberlain waived his top hat and emitted a realistic "Hear, hear."

* * * *

Spain, Il Duce assured the Spanish Minister of Interior, may always rely on concrete and factual friendship of Italy.

That friendship, we fear, is going to turn out concrete and fractual.

* * * *

By the way, our Mr. Chamberlain must not lag behind Signor Mussolini in entertaining Spanish statesmen. He should invite the Foreign Minister, toast General Franco, declare openly that he knew all about the civil war from the first day until the final victory and assure Spain that she could always rely on British cement and realism in her friendship with Italy and Germany.

* * *

An absent-minded jewellery salesman was getting married. He was presenting his bride-to-be with the ring during the ceremony and he hesitated.

"With ring," prompted the minister.

"With this ring," nodded the salesman, "we give a written guarantee, reminding a customer that the price will be cheerfully refunded if not as represented."

BR. SOVEREIGN AMONG U. S. LEGISLATORS

Embassy Throws Open Doors To All British Subjects Including Negroes

KING TO DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WITH ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The cheering had been continuous during Their Majesties' drive to the Capital, following the reception at the Embassy.

Senators assembling early amused themselves twitting those among them wearing formal morning dress. Then as Their Majesties entered the Rotunda, under the great dome of the Capital, they and other members of the Congress clapped for several minutes.

Senator Borah accompanied Their Majesties as filed past both the sections of the Congress. Both were looking well and chatted smilingly with those assembled.

Afterwards a delegation of Congressmen escorted Their Majesties down the steps of the Capital, where Their Majesties entered motor cars and proceeded to the Navy Yard to join President Roosevelt aboard the Presidential Yacht for a cruise to Mount Vernon.

WHAT THEY WILL DISCUSS?

The President told a Press Conference that he supposed he would discuss International Affairs with the King in an informal manner. He added, however, that the discussions would not be significant. He will be talking just as he would with members of the Press. In these days of strenuous affairs one could hardly talk to another fellow without mentioning the subject.

The President described Their Majesties as "very delightful people."

KING'S TRIBUTE

Senator Pittman stated later that the King expressed his appreciation to the Congress in the words:—

"Her Majesty and I are unable to express our appreciation of the universal friendship we have received."

Mrs. Roosevelt at the Press Conference paid a tribute to the Queen as a social-minded young Sovereign, with a keen sense of the difficulties under which a great many people live and labour."

In contrast to the exclusive garden party yesterday, the Embassy this morning had thrown open the gates to all British subjects regardless of colour and creed. Negroes from West Indies were among those assembled in the spacious lawns to greet Their Majesties as well as ex-Servicemen, whom the King inspected,—nurses, Consuls, private citizens, including small children. One Sudanese in flowing robes, beamed from ear to ear as he shook the King's hand.

The heat was again terrific. —Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT ROOSEVELT'S STATE BANQUET

WASHINGTON, June 8.

President Roosevelt proposing the toast of their Majesties at tonight's state banquet said that the entire United States welcomed the King and the Queen of Great Britain, of our neighbour Canada and all the farflung British Commonwealth of Nations.

It was an occasion of festivities but it was also fitting to give thanks for the bonds of friendship linking their two peoples.

He was persuaded that the great single contribution their two countries were enabled to make to civilisation and the welfare of the peoples of the world was the example they had jointly set by their manner of conducting their relations. Because each nation lacked fear of the other, they had not fortified the borders between them and because neither feared aggression on the part of the other they had entered no race of armaments one against the other.

President Roosevelt referred to a recent episode when two small uninhabited island in the centre of the Pacific came of sudden interest to the British Empire and the United States as steppingstones for commercial planes between America and Australia.

Both claimed sovereignty and both had good cases. A long drawn argument would have meant ill-will and delay. The problem was solved by the joint use of the islands, and a gentleman's agreement to defer the question of ultimate sovereignty until 1989.

If this illustration of the use of methods of peace divorced from aggression could be universally followed in the relations of all countries, the world would rest on a sure foundation and men and women everywhere could once more look upon a happy, prosperous and peaceful world.

President Roosevelt concluded "May this understanding between our countries grow ever closer and may our friendship prosper".

King's Reply

The King replying thanked President Roosevelt for the kind invitation and the still kinder welcome. He said that they were deeply touched by the manner in which Washington had already received them. They expected to enjoy every minute of their remaining time in the United States.

"From Canada I bring you warm greetings of a neighbour and trusted friend. From my other dominions, the United Kingdom and all my Empire I carry to you the expressions of utmost cordiality and goodwill".

He wished President Roosevelt every possible health and happiness. He trusted and believed that the future history of the United States would continue to be marked by order, progress and prosperity which had been theirs in the past. He concluded, "I pray that our great nations may ever in future walk together along the path of friendship in a world of peace."—Reuter.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BANQUET HALL

At the State banquet at the White House this evening Their Majesties sat at a horse shoe table, the King escorting Mrs. Roosevelt and the President escorting the Queen.

The table was decorated with white orchids, lillies of the valley and the famous fourteen-foot gold plate centre piece bought from France in the time of President Munroe, while opposite the diners was a fine portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

A thunderstorm of almost tropical intensity broke over the city as the dinner began.

AT GARDEN PARTY

At the garden party at the British Embassy in the afternoon Their Majesties spent about an hour mixing freely with the guests. They were greeted by the Vice-President and Mrs. Garner and the Queen took tea with the latter the King talked to some 150 people including Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Admiral Byrd, Mr. Hugh Wilson and Mr. Frank Murphy, the Attorney General, whom His Majesty questioned about sit down strikes.

It began to rain at 6 p. m. but Their Majesties stayed till 6-15 p. m.

"God Save The King" was played as they left.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, June 8.

To-morrow Their Majesties will visit Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington where the first President is buried and later the Arlington national cemetery where the King will place a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the evening they will entertain President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt at a dinner in the Embassy before boarding the train for New York to visit the World's Fair.—Reuter.

Their Majesties Sleep In White House

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Undisturbed by the military sentries, who, for the first time, since the civil war patrolled White House, Their Majesties slept soundly and woke refreshed for another busy day.

Before leaving for the Embassy, where they will receive the British colony, Their Majesties unexpectedly visited 84 newspaper women assembled in the White House for Mrs. Roosevelt's Press Conference. The weather continues sultry and the temperature is rising. Thunder is forecast.—Reuter.

Czech Town Police Disarmed

Mayor To Be Deported: Sequel To Murder Of German Official

PRAGUE, June 8.

Drastic measures have been ordered by the Reich Protector for Bohemia following the alleged murder of an official of German police in Klavno, an important industrial centre in north-west Czechoslovakia.

The measures include the deposition of the Mayor of the Municipal Council of Klavno from his office, disarming of Czech police and prohibition of open air meetings.

IF THE MURDERER IS NOT IDENTIFIED AND TAKEN PRISONER BY 8 P.M. TO-MORROW, OTHER MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN.

THE CZECH POLICE WERE DISARMED IN THE MAIN SQUARE OF KLAVNO WITHOUT INCIDENT.—REUTER.

6 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

About 100 Injured

BERLIN, June 8.

Six were killed and about a hundred injured of whom six seriously when a military 'plane crashed on a house near Frankfurt-am-Main. The petrol tank exploded and several houses were set on fire.—Reuter.

40-HOUR WEEK QUESTION POSTPONED

GENEVA, June 8.

When the twenty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference met, discussion on the generalisation of the forty-hour week was postponed to a subsequent session on the suggestion of the French, Belgian and American representatives "in view of the present situation."—Reuter.

Union Contest League Council Seat

GENEVA, June 8.

The South African Government has notified the Secretary-General of the League that the Union will be a candidate for one of the seats on the League Council becoming vacant in September, when the Assembly holds its annual meeting.—Reuter.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President, Natal Indian Congress, now in India to represent the case of South African Indians. He has been to Simla to place the case before the Government of India and will be in India till the 30th of August. He was a co-worker with Mahatmaji in South Africa, and also met Mahatmaji and Babu Rajendra Prasad at Bombay.

War Risk Rates Go Down

Sequel To Lessening Of International Tension

LONDON, June 9.

The lessening of international tension is reflected in the substantial lowering of the rates in the revised schedule of minimum rates issued by the Institute of London Underwriters which shows a general reduction in the premiums for covering risks of war and strikes, riots and civil commotion outside the "war risks cargo pool."

The new schedule comes into operation to-day. The additional premium for voyages in, through, to and from the Mediterranean and Baltic ports, which was formerly twelve shillings and six pence, is now reduced to half a crown per cent, this premium also applying to calls at Ports in China.

The new rates include a reduction in that from the United Kingdom Eire or the Continent to South and East Africa 'via' the Mediterranean which is now ten shillings instead of 22 1|2.—Reuter.

GLOUCESTER ON PLAGUE OF WAR

We Abolished Slavery But Introduced Wholesale Slaughter

LONDON, June 8.

Britain's trusteeship would be an empty thing if we could not in future keep East Africa "immune from the plague of war", declared the Duke of Gloucester speaking at a dinner of the East Africa Club.

After recalling the part played by the British in South Africa and Indian East and West African Troops in the campaign the Duke of Gloucester said that the total cost to Britain apart from Indian, South-African and other local expenditure was estimated at 72 million sterling.

"It would be terrible indeed if all that loss and suffering proved to have been in vain because it had failed to save East Africa from becoming once again field to a European war".

It was a triumph for our civilisation to put an end to a greater part of slave trade by long and patient efforts extending over 80 years. But the triumph pales when we reflect that our same civilisation was responsible for involving East Africa in conflict which started in a corner of the Balkans and had nothing to do with East Africa at all".—Reuter.

Chamberlain-Halifax Ridiculed In Germany

BERLIN, June 9.

Newspapers comment sarcastically the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax yesterday expressing a desire for friendly relations with Germany. They state that British encirclement policy is in utter contrast to both the speeches which are examples of pharisaical hypocrisy and if Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax seriously desire peace they must follow up their words by deeds differing from those in the recent past.—Reuter.

Haunts Of Radicals Searched

Sequel To I. R. A. Bomb Plot Warning

NEW YORK, June 9.

Papers are full of the triumphal reception given to Their Majesties in Washington and photographs galore appear under banner headlines such as "George the VI Captures Washington", in New York "Daily Mirror".

Mrs. Cordell Hull paid the King and Queen a warm tribute after her return from Niagara Falls: "The Queen is such a charming person and the King is both natural and courteous and as gracious as can be," she told the Press.

The New York police visited 15 suspected "hang-outs" of radicals and agitators for bombs but none was found. According to a Press report the police move followed a warning of an I.R.A. bombplot.

The reception which Their Majesties will get in New York will probably out do that given to Col. Lindbergh on his return from his Trans-Atlantic flight.—Reuter.

1944 OLYMPICS

Summer Meet In London And Winter Meet In Italy

LONDON, June 9

The International Olympic Committee have decided to allott 1940 Winter Olympics to Garmischpartenkirchen, Germany instead of St. Moritz, because the latter have refused International Olympic Committee demands to organise skiing exhibitions.

The Conference decided to allot the 1944 Summer Olympics to London and 1944 Winter Olympics to Cortinadampezzo, Italy.—Reuter

MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES BILL

Second Reading Passed

LONDON, June 8.

Following a lengthy debate in the House of Commons the Labour Opposition motion for the rejection of the Ministry of Supply Bill was defeated by 235 votes to 114. The Bill was read for the second time.

Mr. Morrison replying for the Government to the debate said that so constructive had been the criticism and so genuine the spirit of trying to improve the Bill that it was a complete mystery why Opposition intended dividing against the Bill.—

Lord Halifax, concluding his speech in the Commons debate said that he did not share the view that war was unavoidable. There were complicated problems in Europe which were only too likely to lead to war if roughly handled and there were men who have it in their sole power to precipitate conflict.

"If the issue were ever to be joined, I have no doubt at all about the ultimate outcome, whatever may be the varying fortunes of war or duration of the struggle.

"I find it very difficult to believe that with the certain prospect of resistance, with the awareness of the fearful consequences that must follow, and with the knowledge and desire of all peoples for peace and the readiness of all peoples to see matters settled by negotiation, those who might feel tempted to risk the arbitrament of war would not feel, if they might once convince themselves of the good faith of those with whom they have to deal, that it is wiser and more profitable to resolve by negotiation difficulties, which inevitably arise in adjusting claims and satisfying the needs of a constantly changing world."—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS BANNED FROM HELIGOLAND

BERLIN, June 8.

Foreigners will henceforth be forbidden to visit the Island of Heligoland which is declared as part of Germany's "security zone".—Reuter.

I. R. A. CHIEF RELEASED

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Labour Department has ordered the release of Sean Russel, reputed I. R. A. Chief, pending deportation proceedings on June 10.—Reuter.

Lady Anne Hope

LONDON, June 19.

Lady Anne Hope is stated to be "progressing satisfactorily" following an operation of appendicitis.—Reuter.

LULL IN STATES WILL SOON PASS AWAY

Prepare For Demand Of Responsible Govt. In Two Or Three Years, Says Jawahar

BOMBAY: June 9.

THE VIEW THAT THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE DEMANDS FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN INDIAN STATES SHOULD ONLY BE TEMPORARY, AT THE MOST FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS was expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference to a deputation of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad, which waited on him to-day.

The Deputation was headed by Mr. Ratnappa Dharmappa Khumbhar, Secretary of the Parishad.

It will be recalled that Mahatmaji, on whom the deputation waited a few days ago, instructed it to interview Panditji in this connection.

The Deputation explained the repressive measures adopted by the Kolhapur State to put down popular agitation in the State and placed before Panditji the interim report of the Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Deccan States People's Conference, to investigate the alleged atrocities in the State.

LULL IN STATES

It is understood that Panditji in the course of the discussions, expressed the view that the policy of Mahatma Gandhi had caused a lull in the State movement for the time being. He himself did not understand what Mahatmaji meant by lowering the demands of the States' people.

"In my opinion," Panditji is said to have told the deputationists, "the lowering should never mean giving up the demands. I will not object to the postponement of the demands for responsible government for the time being, but it should be only for a short period. In my opinion even it may be two or three years and not more than that. When we postpone the demands for the time being we should struggle vigorously for the preliminary demands of civil liberty and of the right of organising the people so that they may be able to run responsible government."

He is further understood to have observed that the lull and despondency, which was found everywhere in the States movement, would only last for a short time and advised the deputation to work with vigour to create strength among the people.

BURMA-YUNNAN RAILWAY

Proposal To Receive Fullest Consideration

LONDON, June 9

In the House of Commons today in a written reply to Sir Arnold Wilson, Col. Muirhead said that the proposals for a railway connection between Burma and Yunnan, which had hitherto been put before Lord Zetland had not been sufficiently specific to enable a decision to be taken. All the proposals for such a connection would of course receive the fullest consideration by the military advisers of the British Government as well as of the Governments of India and Burma.

Replying to Mr. Maclaren, who asked whether the present Governor of Burma was likely to continue in office after his four months leave, Col. Muirhead said that it was the intention of Sir Archibald Cochrane to resume his duties at the conclusion of his leave in November. Any rumours to the contrary were entirely unfounded.

Bad Year For Cotton

Last year was an exceptionally bad one for the cotton industry, added Mr. Oliver Stanley. The textile industry, dependent as it largely was on the agricultural communities of the world was particularly susceptible to any violent fall in commodity prices.

Therefore, the recession which was felt to a greater or lesser degree by all industries last year was felt with the greatest violence by the textile industries particularly the Cotton Industry of Lancashire. But since the worst period of depression last autumn there had been a very considerable improvement and large stocks accumulated since 1937 in anticipation of an upward movement had now been to a large extent liquidated.

Although the exports of piecegoods were still lower than a year ago they were running on a higher scale than they were.—Reuter

'C. R.' For Bombay

MADRAS, June 9

It is likely that the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier will proceed to Bombay in connection with the ensuing meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C.—A. P.

Will Germany Respond?

British Press On Halifax's Speech

LONDON, June 9.

Lord Halifax's speech in the House of Lords is given prominence in the press. "The Times" in a leader says that it may be found to be exceptional importance if its spirit is reciprocated by Germany.

If it is met by nothing more than gibes and sneers with which recent German articles and speeches even in the highest quarters have been so lamentably full, it will still stand as an excellent statement of the British case.

If it should find a response worthy of its own careful moderation then it might well mark the start of a constructive approach to the differences now dividing the nations of Europe.

The "News Chronicle" on the other hand fears that the speech may be misinterpreted as a weakening of the British policy and a return to the policy of appeasement and adds that if it is so misinterpreted abroad, it will leave the country in a worse position than before. The "News Chronicle" refers to the drastic measures being taken by the Nazis in Bohemia and Moravia and says that the first condition for negotiation is that such displays of brute force should cease. Until that condition is observed, Britain must push ahead with her own rearmament and building up an impregnable peace-front.—Reuter.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS

LONDON, June 9.

The House of Commons gave the first reading to the British Overseas Airways Bill introduced by the Under Secretary of State for Air which provides for the establishment of a corporation to be known as the British Overseas Airways Corporation designed to facilitate the acquisition by the Corporation of certain air transport undertakings and make further better provision for the operation of air transport services.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Capture Of A Panda

The Giant Panda is at the moment the "star" of the London Zoo. No visitor to the Zoo would think of leaving without seeing this amazing creature which has mystified man for centuries.

Believed by the people of the Himalayas to be a wild, hairy, jungle tiger, as tall as a tree and as fleet as the wind, the Panda has been hunted since the middle of the Victorian era. In 1868 Abbe Armande David, a famous missionary and explorer, discovered this strange animal in a Chinese province not far from Tibet, but for years naturalists had nothing to work on but a few skins and skeletons. The Abbe described his find as a big bear, though the natives said he never ate flesh, but lived by eating the shoots of young bamboos.

In 1937 the search for a Giant Panda was brought to a triumphant close. An American, Mr. W. H. Harkness, went to China resolved to bring home a Giant Panda alive. Many difficulties were placed in his way, and unfortunately he died before fulfilling his quest. Bravely Mrs. Harkness determined to carry on with her husband's quest, persuading the authorities to allow her to make an attempt in spite of bandits and natural difficulties.

Accompanied by Quentin Young, a Chinese explorer, Mrs. Harkness made her way to Chengtu, capital of Sze-chuen, and set out from there on the dangerous ascent of the mountainous country to the North-west. Fortune favoured the brave, and the explorers suddenly came upon a mother Panda with her newly born baby in a nest in a hollow tree. The mother ran away, and Mrs. Harkness picked up the cub and turned back. Ingenious ways were devised so that the baby Panda would take nourishment, and the explorers surrendered every article of clothing they could spare in order that the young animal should be kept warm. It travelled by air from Chengtu to Shanghai, and afterwards found a home at the Bronx Zoo, New York.

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B. M. BHARGAVA, Secretary.

Zero Hour For Indians In Ceylon

Appeal To Viceroy To Safeguard Interest Of Nationals

COLOMBO, June 8.

Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon and Honorary Secretary of the Working Committee of the All-Ceylon Public Meeting of Indians, has sent the following telegram to Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member for Health, Education and Lands to the Government of India, Simla:—

"At this critical present position of Ceylon Indians, my Committee greatly regrets want of prompt and effective action on the part of the Government of India. Our hopes were raised by your assurances last year of reviewing all grievances before beginning trade talks. But we are disappointed. Trade talks are being postponed from time to time, while Ceylon is going ahead unchecked with her organised anti-Indian drive.

Following the example set by the Ceylon Government, the Colombo Municipal Council intends dismissing 3,000 Indian workers. A legislation compelling private employees to do likewise is also on the anvil.

The present position of Indians in Ceylon is viewed with great concern and anxiety by the entire Indian community. Zero hour already struck for Government Indian workers, despite your assurance that their legitimate rights would be safeguarded. Delay at this crucial hour will make situation irretrievable. Earnestly appeal to initiate immediate effective action."—United Press.

India Through 'Guardian's' Eyes

Neither Nearer To Federation Nor Independence

LONDON, June 6.

Under the caption "troubled India" the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial says nearly two years ago the Indian Congress decided to accept office in the Provinces where the first elections held under the constitution gave it majorities. The Indian Nationalists, who agreed with this decision saw office as a first step towards independence and the British Government hoped that it would prove a step towards Federation. At the moment both seem to have been disappointed for after two years, India is not evidently much nearer either Independence or Federation.

The entry into Federation is the biggest problems the States collectively have been faced with since their connection with Britain begun. It involves a certain sacrifice of some privileges in exchange for benefits which naturally cannot be so precisely catalogued. Legally they would be perfectly justified in preferring their existing individual arrangements with the Paramount Power. It would be wiser, as the more intelligent among the Princes realise, to readjust their relations with British India (that involves a readjustment with their own subjects) while the initiative is yet in their hands.

Their delay is political while they weigh up the possibilities in the Provinces and assess their own strength but there cannot be delay for ever. It is not only the disunity in the Provinces that weakens India but the present illdisguised hostility between the Provinces and the States.—Reuter.

OBEDULLAH KHAN JAILED

One And A Half Year For "House Trespass"

PESHAWAR, June 9.

Khan Obedullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, who was arrested a fortnight ago was convicted and sentenced today by the Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda to one and a half year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 454 I. P. C. (house trespass), according to a telegram received here.

The message further reports that Obedullah is likely to be transferred to some jail in Hazara District.—A. P.

NO POLITICS IN BAR ROOM!

Echo Of Jawahar's Visit To Ludhiana: Chief Justice's "Note On Incident"

LAHORE, June 9.

With reference to the closure of the Bar Room at Ludhiana by an order of the High Court preventing the Bar Association from presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to Ludhiana in connection with the States' People's Conference in February last, the Chief Justice has issued a press note to-day. In the course of the note he makes it clear that the Bar Room being a part of the court premises could be used for professional purposes only and it cannot be used for political purposes.

The President of the Bar Association concerned, the Chief Justice says, was asked to give an undertaking that the address to be presented would be confined to matters of purely professional interest, which not being forthcoming it was closed by orders of the District Judge.

The members of the Bar subsequently informed that the matter might be considered closed and the Bar Room re-opened if the Association would rescind its resolution which was in defiance of the principle and orders of the High Court. This being done on March 31, the room was re-opened on May 4.

The Chief Justice again makes it clear that similar action will be taken in every case where it is proposed to use the Bar Room or any building under the administrative control of the High Court for political purposes whoever the politicians involved may be, since it is essential that the administration of justice must be absolutely free from politics.—United Press.

MUFTIABAD AGITATION

Frontier Congress Chief's Appeal To "Red Shirts"

PESHAWAR, June 8.

Pir Shahanshah, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, who had several interviews with Mr. Obeidulla Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib's son, in Charsadda jail, has issued a statement explaining the causes of the Muftiabad agitation. He appeals to all Khudai Khidmatgars and Congressmen not to associate themselves with the agitation.

He says that the trouble is "rooted in personal rivalry" between Mr. Obeidulla and Shah Nawaz, in whose name the landlord of Muftiabad, Mufti Taj Mahomed, has trnsferred the lease of his land after having secured ejectment orders against Zardadai, his former lessee who had taken forceful possession of the land for several years. The court having decided against Zardadai, the possession of the land was taken from him and the deed transferred in the name of Shah Nawaz. Mr. Obeidulla and the supporters of Zardadai obstructed in the execution of the ejectment orders and were arrested.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

MR. SPENDER SPENDS

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

Sunnyfields resented the arrival of Mr. Spender into its quiet, unexciting community. Mr. Spender was a Westerner and there was about him the bluff, hearty manner of the great open spaces—a manner that caused members of the conservative old families that inhabited Sunnyfields to wince inwardly and outwardly.

It became evident that Mr. Spender was a man of means soon after his arrival. He boasted that he was worth not one but several millions of dollars in cold cash and proved it by spending freely.

Mr. Spender had made his money in oil. He was only 38—felt like 28, by Joe!—and had a hankering to see what the rest of the 48 States looked like, especially quaint old New England, steeped in the traditions of its Puritan ancestors. Later, he would sail for a trip around the world.

Mr. Spender had made his money in oil.

No one knew why Mr. Spender had selected Sunnyfields as his headquarters. No one cared. They resented his boisterous, boastful manner. Mr. Spender became aware of their resentment the same day that he discovered Pocket Lake. Pocket Lake was a quiet, lovely sheet of water, nestling between green hills and shaded by deep groves of fine trees. Mr. Spender began to dream. Pioneer blood was in his veins, the longing to do things.

Another week passed and residents of Sunnyfields became annoyingly aware of Mr. Spender's presence. Mr. Spender had made surreptitious investigations and learned that Sunnyfields residents were long on tradition and pride and short on cash. Most of the farmers who owned land bordering on Pocket Lake, were mortgaged to the hilt. Mr. Spender employing a front man, had succeeded in buying up enough of said mortgages to make him owner of a sizable piece of lake shoreline when they fell due. He planned, he announced, in his hearty, bluff manner to start a development and interest summer visitors.

Sunnyfields shuddered at the thought of cheap summer visitors cluttering up their landscapes. Their resentment against Mr. Spender turned to hatred. They held a meeting and wondered what could be done and decided nothing could be done, blast it! The only thing they could think of was to send Joel Matthews down to Washington. Joel knew a couple of Senators and he might be able to get those Senators to help him.

Now, Mr. Spender did not know why Joel had gone to Washington. He knew only that Joel was away and that Anne Matthews, Joel's wife, was about the loveliest creature he had ever seen. When she appeared in the office he had hired on Main Street one morning, he had difficulty in concealing his delight. This delight knew no bounds when he learned that Mrs. Matthews was in distress and wanted help.

"It's about money." She smiled at him worriedly. "People around here don't like to talk about money, Mr. Spender. They think it's beneath them."

"So I've noticed," Mr. Spender agreed, wondering what was coming.

Mrs. Matthews lowered her voice. "You musn't tell anyone why I came here," she said, and when Mr. Spender assured her solemnly that he wouldn't dream of such a thing, she continued: "We're in terribly difficult straits, Mr. Spender. My husband is—well, he's more concerned with his family background than—than making money." She clasped and unclasped her hands. "We have bills that are pressing and now that he's away—well, we have some antiques that are very valuable and I———I———."

She looked at Mr. Spender pleadingly. Mr. Spender reached for his hat.....

During the weeks that followed Mr. Spender found occasion to visit the Matthews home almost every day—to look at antiques. Each time he saw Mrs. Matthews he thought she was more lovely, and it appeared each time she saw him—well, he wasn't made unhappy by the way she appeared to think of him.

At length he was unable to restrain himself. "Mrs. Matthews—Anne—you and I, well we see alike in a great many ways. You like nice things—things that money can buy. Your husband isn't, shall we say, a very business-like person. There is little likelihood that he will ever be able to give you all that you want. I mean—"

"Are you suggesting that I divorce my husband?" asked Anne.

Mr. Spender cleared his throat. "Anne, I love you. I have millions. I could make you happy."

Anne seemed to consider. "On what grounds could I ask for a divorce from Joel?"

Mr. Spender gestured and smiled indulgently. "Why, my dear girl. Non-support, of course. I could vouch for the fact that you came to me seeking funds. It would be simple."

The next day Sheriff Ode Adams presented Mr. Spender with a court summons. Mr. Spender was so amazed he couldn't speak. Finally, however, he recovered his vocal ability and called on a lawyer.

"In this State," the lawyer explained, "a husband has cause for action against a person who influences the wife to seek divorce for non-support."

Mr. Spender wasn't sure of his ground. Not at all sure. He called on Anne Matthews. "Blast it, you haven't any proof that it was I who put the idea of suing your husband for divorce into your head!"

Anne smiled sweetly. "Our housekeeper, Martha, has been with the family for years."

Mr. Spender fumed and fussed and thought of the hard-headed New England judge before whom he would appear. He also thought of his trip around the world."

"It's blackmail! What'll you settle out of court for?"

"The mortgages you've bought," said Anne without hesitation.

Mr. Spender settled. There were certain types of people, he decided, that just aren't— well — broadminded.

INTRODUCE PROHIBITION

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

A petition signed by thousands of Muslims in Aden has been presented to the Government of Aden demanding full prohibition in Aden and its suburbs.

The petition draws the Government's attention to the fact that although there are thousands of Europeans dwelling in India the Congress Governments in Bombay and Madras have succeeded in prohibiting the sale and import of alcohol in several places. This has been the means of saving thousands of labourers with their families in Salem and Ahmedabad from humanity's most dangerous enemy and that under the new Prohibition scheme they are able to enjoy a totally new life.

It is also stated that prohibition is officially recognised by the Bahrein Government and the sale or importation of alcohol in that State has been made punishable by law.

Rajen Babu's Talks With Bengal & Assam Leaders

Prospects Of Digboi Strike Settlement Not Bright

CALCUTTA, June 9

Possibilities of a settlement of of the Digboi Oil Company strike which is continuing for over two months were discussed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, Doctors Bidhan Chandra Roy and Profulla Ghosh members of the Congress Working Committee, Hon. Mr. G. N. Bardoloi, Premier and Hon. Mr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, Finance Minister of Assam and Mr. P. D. Longman, Manager of the Assam Oil Company at Birla Park this morning.

The talks which commenced at ten in the morning were adjourned at 1-45 in the noon. The discussions were resumed at five in the evening.

Mr. Lagden, President of the Assam Tea Planters' Association met the Congress President and Hon. Mr. Bardoloi and Hon. Mr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed in the afternoon.

It transpires from the discussions that took place in the morning that prospects of an amicable settlement are not bright. While the Labour Union insists that there should be no victimisation of the strikers the Oil Company states that it is not possible to dismiss new workers recruited by them.

Babu Rajendra Prasad on being asked by the "United Press" as to the chances of a settlement said: "There is no meeting ground as yet."

Further questioned if the discussions would conclude today he observed "I have to go today to Chapra. If necessary I will come again, but that might not be necessary.

Questioned as to whether he would advise the Assam Ministry to appoint an Arbitration Board he said that he did not see the possibility of that at this stage.

Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy on being approached by Pressmen said that the Manager of the Assam Oil Company placed his case before them and that they would discuss the same in the afternoon meeting.—United Press

MUTT AND JEFF—I'll Bet the Hens' Union Is Going to Make an Awful Squawk About This By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I TOOK INVENTORY OF THE FARMERS LIVESTOCK! HERE'S THE LIST:- I COUNTED FOUR COWS, TWO HORSES, FIVE PIGS, TWO GOATS, THIRTY CHICKENS AND A DOZEN EGGS!
BUT GOSH, I CAN'T GET BACK TO THE CITY IN THIS RAIN! CAN'T YOU PUT ME UP FOR ONE NIGHT?
NO, I CAN'T!
5-3
Z-Z-Z-Z
THEN CAME THE DAWN
PEEP PEEP PEEP
?
PEEP!
HELLO, MUTT! CORRECTION, PLEASE! FORTY-TWO CHICKENS, NO EGGS!

USE THIS 2-PURPOSE SOAP

Cuticura Soap
MEDICINAL & TOILET
Soothes and softens rough, red skin, renders it clear and lovely.
Gives the skin a thorough Antiseptic Cleansing

Cuticura is a MEDICINAL and TOILET soap, combining in one big tablet the unique soothing, healing and antiseptic medicaments of Cuticura Ointment, with the mildest and most beautifying soap base that science has devised. The result is a soap with a superlative cleansing and beautifying action. The richly emollient and refining lather penetrates to the *bottom* of the pores, ridding them of every particle of beauty-spoiling dirt, grease and make-up residue. It renders dry, harsh, hungry skin as supple and smooth as velvet. Your complexion blooms anew with new life, new youth and fascinating beauty. To relieve prickly heat, dhobi's itch, sore, rough skins, also to heal pimples and skin injuries, use Cuticura Ointment. For the perfect finish to your daily bath, dust all over with superfine Cuticura Talcum.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Cuticura Soap — new bath size now available.

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Tropical
THE NAME THAT STANDS OUT TO SATISFY INSURANCE NEEDS
BOMBAY BRANCH
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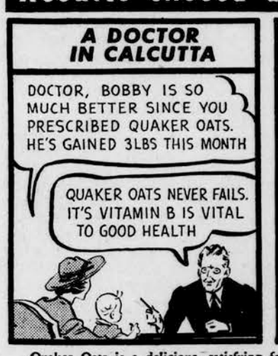
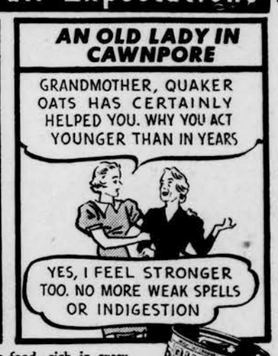
Results exceed all Expectations

A DOCTOR IN CALCUTTA

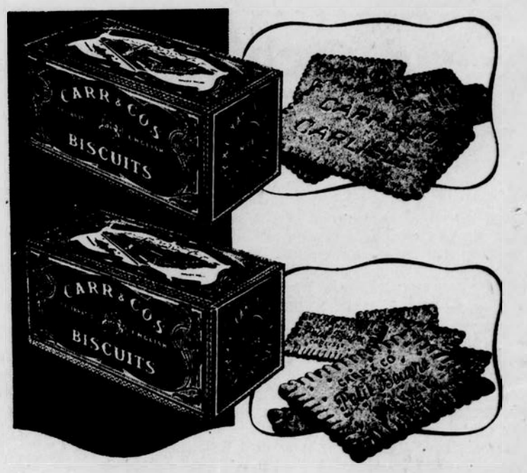

DOCTOR, BOBBY IS SO MUCH BETTER SINCE YOU PRESCRIBED QUAKER OATS. HE'S GAINED 3LBS THIS MONTH
QUAKER OATS NEVER FAILS. IT'S VITAMIN B IS VITAL TO GOOD HEALTH

AN OLD LADY IN CAWNPORE


GRANDMOTHER, QUAKER OATS HAS CERTAINLY HELPED YOU. WHY YOU ACT YOUNGER THAN IN YEARS
YES, I FEEL STRONGER TOO. NO MORE WEAK SPELLS OR INDIGESTION
QUAKER
QUICK COOKING
WHITE OATS

Quaker Oats is a delicious, satisfying food—rich in every element needed for good health. Its precious Vitamin B nourishes the nerves, curbs constipation, creates a sound, healthy appetite. Its minerals, protein, vitamins and carbohydrates build bone and muscle, nourish and invigorate. Eat it daily for lasting health. Delicious—cooks in 2½ minutes.

QUAKER OATS



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Progress Of Village Industries

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE CONGRESS TOOK OFFICE

Mr. Vaikunth Mehta's Note On Working Of Different Centres

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Secretary, All-India Village Industries Association, writes:—

In the economic programme of the Congress, the revival and reorganisation of village industries, with the production of Khadi at the centre, occupies a prominent place. When the Congress Ministry assumed office in Bombay, they decided to take steps in furtherance of this programme in collaboration with the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries' Association—two bodies brought into existence through the efforts of the Congress. The former Association concerns itself with the encouragement of hand-spinning, handloom weaving and all the other processes connected with the production of cloth by hand; the latter interests itself in the reorganisation of industries other than textiles.

Apart from carrying on and extending the activities that previously engaged their attention in the field of cottage industries, through their Department of Industries, the Congress Government in Bombay, with their assumption of office in July 1937, decided to grant allotments to both the bodies. The allotment to the All-India Village Industries Association made in the first six months of the year 1937-38 was Rs. 8,500, against which the amount drawn and spent was Rs. 4,155-10-4. The amount of grant sanctioned for the year 1938-'39 was Rs. 25,115, out of which Rs. 19,335 were drawn by the Association, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 17,356-10-10.

TRAINING & PUBLICITY

The second year's programme consisted of all the items undertaken in the previous year, and a certain number of fresh schemes as well. As in the previous year, scholarships were sanctioned to students, selected mainly from among rural welfare workers, for undergoing systematic instruction for a period of five months at the Village Workers' Training School at Wardha. Training was given in paper-making and oil-pressing, 12 students having gone through training in the former and six in the latter.

The total amount of expenditure incurred was Rs. 1409-2-0.

Out of the grant made available for publications, a sum of Rs. 237-8 was spent during the year, the publications issued being the Kanarese rendering of "Oil-pressing" by Syt. Javerbhai Patel of the All-India Village Industries' Association, and "Ahar Mimansa" (a book on dietetics) in Marathi by Syt. Balubhai L. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. A Gujarati translation of the latter will shortly be put in the market. These publications, together with the Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese versions of "Village Tanning," by Syt. Satishchandra Das Gupta, published in the previous year, are available at the Village Products Depots in Bombay and Poona or by writing to the A.I.V.I.A., c/o Post Box No. 472, Bombay.

FOOD PRODUCTS

The work of introducing the new types of "Ghanis" or bullock-driven country oil-presses was continued during the year. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 40 per Ghani were sanctioned to the following centres, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 480:—

Bhusaval, Godwad, Ghodasgaon, Mamurabad, Chopda, Kasara, Kalwan, Satana, Mazgaon and Kankavli.

These 'Ghanis' give a better out-turn than the oil-presses generally in use and are easier for the bullocks to work and for the oilmen to look after. An attempt was made with the aid of similar subsidies to encourage the introduction of bullock-driven flour-grinding mills. These are popular in the Punjab and may be found useful in large centres of population. Subsidies were granted aggregating to Rs. 1,000, on the scale of Rs. 200 per centre, to the following centres:—

Sabarmati, Vile-Parle, Ahmednagar, Bhusaval and Bodwad.

GUL-MAKING

In the previous year, experimental classes were opened for providing training in the manufacture of 'gul' from the sweet juice of toddy-yielding trees. This experiment was repeated during the year, and systematic training, especially to young persons belonging to the toddy-drawing classes among the rural population, was given at eight centres. The number of students trained was 141 and the amount spent by way of scholarships was Rs. 1,690. The total expenditure incurred, including the payment of the expenses of three tappers specially brought down from Bengal, was Rs. 5,690. The gul that was turned out was of good quality and found a ready market. The commercial possibilities of this industry are being examined on the basis of the data collected, and suggestions have already been made to Government for introducing suitable amendments in the Rules governing the grant of licences for gul-making.

TRAINING IN HANDICRAFTS

With the assistance of Syt. S. K. Kallapur, B.A., LL.B., an Agent of the A.I.V.I.A., Honavar, in the North Kanara District, was made the centre for training in three industries, besides agriculture and the manufacture of gul. These were the manufacture of buttons, horn-work and the coir industry. With the aid of a simple pedal-driven machine, popularized by the Gandhi Ashram at Guntur, button-making from the seeds of a local variety of palms was taught to 14 students, and the products found a ready market locally.

The craft has become very popular with the local population, and several machines have been ordered by private individuals. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 382-6-6. A start was made somewhat late with horn-work owing to the difficulty of securing instructors from Orissa. Horn-work of a crude type is being carried on by Gudigars and others in the Kanara District, and it is hoped that with the aid of the machine introduced by the instructors from Orissa, it will be possible to improve the quality of the work turned out. The expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs. 1393-1-0

THE COIR INDUSTRY

More ambitious in scope than these projects was the attempt made to introduce improvements in all the processes of coir manufacture. Coir-yarn, which was hitherto prepared by twisting the coir in the palms of the hands, is now being produced on charkhas, the first of which was imported from Travancore side. The services of an instructor were secured from the same place, and gradually interest was created in the new process among the Christian girls and women who usually pursue this craft.

No less than 110 students were trained during the first five months of working, and, as part of the scheme, the spinning wheels manufactured by local carpenters have been supplied to many villages. Twisting and rope-making machines have also been introduced and good strong ropes have been turned out by the local school-boys who have taken a fancy to this craft. The next stage is the production of coir-matting, both simple and coloured. This is a new industry in the locality but the looms that were introduced have produced goods of a variety that can stand comparison with the ordinary products of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. In the sale of the articles so far manufactured, no difficulty has been experienced, and if the patronage of various Government offices is secured, the industry is capable of considerable expansion in the district. The cost of the entire scheme of organizing the industry was met out of the Government grant of Rs. 2,585/-, and from out of the savings from expenditure on gul-making, while a contribution of Rs. 106/- was secured through the Collector of the district from the District Village Improvement Committee.

HAND-MADE PAPER

This province contains two centres where paper is manufactured by hand by Muslim artisans. These are Erandol in the East Khandesh District and Junnar in the Poona District. The entire process is carried on in the cottages of the artisans, but owing to their depressed economic conditions, the cottages have become dilapidated. Grants were sanctioned for the repairs of these cottages of the artisans, and the sum spent for this purpose was Rs. 2,095-10-6, including a grant to an artisan in Ahmedabad.

Steps have been taken to introduce gradually some improvements in the processes of manufacture, and Rs. 115/- were spent on the supply of tools and implements. Assistance was given in marketing the products and encouraging the purchase of the paper by the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery. At Bagalkot in Bijapur and Hosritti in Belgaum, steps were taken, with the assistance of persons who had undergone training at Wardha, to revive the local paper industry which was nearly extinct. The total expenditure on the paper-making industry incurred out of the sanctioned grants was Rs. 3,275-13-6.

PLANS FOR CURRENT YEAR

The allotment sanctioned by Government for the continuing of these schemes in the current year (1939-40) is Rs. 19,200/-. The only schemes that have been dropped are those for the introduction of the improved varieties of Ghanis and of bullock-driven chakkis and the manufacture of articles from horns. It is proposed, in the current year, to establish a well-equipped station for further research in gul-making from the sweet juice of palm trees and the collection of reliable data. This work has been placed in the forefront of the programme, in view of the introduction of phohibition in Bombay and the keen desire of both the A.I.V.I.A. and of Government themselves to provide suitable alternative sources of employment and methods of economically utilizing the date-palm and brab trees.

Alleged Use Of Unlicensed Gun

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, June 9

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, passed orders today admitting the appeal field by Mr. P. V. Patil, Advocate on behalf of Ganu Mankya of Kirat Tal Palghar, against his cn rat Tal Palghar, against his conviction and sentence under Section 219 (F) of the Indian Arms Act was such as he was found in possession of a muzzle loaded gun without licence. The appellant was sentenced by Mr. R. M. Malek, the Palghar First Class Magistrate. The Additional Sessions Judge ordered the appellant to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 with one surety of a like amount.

Man Killed In Motor Accident

(Frof Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, June 9

On Gogo Road near Darbari Gaushala a man named Chunilal, Kachhia by caste, aged 40 died on the spot in an accident in which motorbus No. 329 was involved this evening. Police have taken the motor bus driver into custody.

SARDAR PATEL BRIDGE

Minister Patil To Perform Christening At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 9.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, has accepted an invitation from the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, to perform the christening of a newly built bridge at Ahmedabad as "Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Bridge" on the 15th instant.

Fictitious Interviews

(Continued from Page 6).

telligent public opinion is not universally in your favour. I would wait till it was sufficiently educated to your way of thinking.

I would have stopped country liquor first, because this is what the masses consume and raised the excise duty on imported stuff, thus allowing the rich who can still afford it to drink if they were willing to pay for it. I would have doubled or trebled the price of a bottle of whisky, but I would have allowed it to be sold. How much whisky can the average man drink at that price? Yet he cannot complain for you have not prevented him from drinking."

Dr. G: "Why should there be one law for the rich and another for the poor?

I: "Likewise I might ask you why should there be one law for the European and another for the Indian? And Congress has never stood for discrimination, has it?

Dr. G: "You don't see it from our point of view."

In any case this is a strange sort of interview."

I: "I am sorry, doctor, perhaps I got carried away. I know I have done most of the talking."

Dr. G: "In any case, I'll say this much—that your language is dignified. I am a little surprised myself at the foul language that I have heard from members of our community. I had thought better of them—better too of those knights, who might have chosen their words with care. As I say, I am only painfully surprised that those who are so rich and so well-bred should behave as they have."

I: "Aren't we all painfully surprised?"

Dr. G: "And there is a section of the Parsi press, which with dignity might have done so much but now when I read it in the morning, it leaves a bad taste in my mouth. If we gave in now, they would feel that the method of abuse has been successful. We are quite sure of ourselves. We have the whole country to consider. Have you ever seen the hungry look on the faces of those poor people that are the teeming millions of India? I know you have seen something of rural India, but do you think for a moment that these big noises that made themselves heard at this Anti-Prohibition dinner have ever been near an Indian village? I have. I know what poverty means. I know what liquor has done to them. Do I need any other moral justification for a prohibition programme? You forget that it has been on our Congress programme since 1921. That was eighteen years ago. We have always stood for it. Therefore, you cannot say that we are springing it was a surprise. We said we would enforce it when we came to office and we are only carrying out our pledges. If you say that Prohibition should come at some future date, why shouldn't it come now? If it is good for the people in 1944 why is it not good in 1939? Must we always delay the progress of all reform? Some must suffer for the greater good of all. And a time has come when we have to think of India in terms of the masses."

I: "That is where we come to the parting of the ways, even though I know that what you are doing is prompted by the utmost sincerity. It is a pity that those who might have urged you to stay your hand, have adopted methods and language, which is not the best that could be found. I realise how it makes you only more sure that you must fight the issue now. I am only sorry that you should have to fight at all on such a question. That is all, doctor—whatever our points of view, I wish you luck.

G: "Thank you, very much."

I: "By the way, doctor, can I ask you for a favour?"

Dr. G: "Yes, certainly."

I: "There is a friend of mine—a great big friend of mine—who might be in jail as a result of his agitation. Do you think you would give me a permit to take a picture of him behind bars?"

Dr. G: "Certainly—which one is it?"

I: "I'll tell you when the time comes. Good-bye."

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Annual Income Rs. 26 Crores

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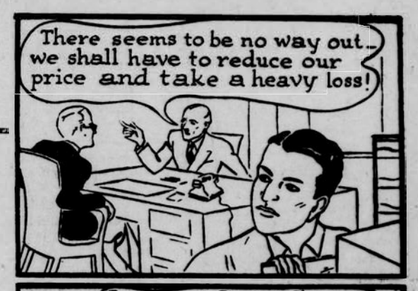
CLEAR THINKING
IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS!

THIS CLERK SAVED HIS FIRM THOUSANDS OF RUPEES..


There seems to be no way out... we shall have to reduce our price and take a heavy loss!
Excuse me Sir-but I've just done some mental arithmetic. By using that foreign material left over last year, we could save 8per cent and the customer might accept.
A brilliant idea! Can you give me the figures? I'll telephone him now.
He accepts! Congratulations on a piece of smart brain-work.
We shall raise your salary for this. A man who can carry facts and figures in his head the way you do is invaluable.

THE man who is able to think fast and accurately is the man who gets on in life. A sparkling glass of Eno's "Fruit Salt" on waking every morning keeps your brain clear by controlling the things that disturb brain-work. Eno's corrects the effects of headaches, late nights, biliousness, indigestion, heartburn, lazy bowels, rheumatism, and other ailments due to indiscretions of diet and living. Start taking Eno's at once.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Eno's "Fruit Salt" is sold in bottles with air-tight stoppers to preserve freshness after opening. It is never sold in tins. It costs as little as 6 annas for the small size.

WHY ENO'S HELPS YOU

Your digestive organs and your brain are connected by a complicated system of nerves and blood channels. If your intestines are not functioning properly, if your digestion has been overtaxed, if your liver is sluggish, the efficiency of your brain is impaired. By regulating the functioning of your system and eliminating poisonous wastes Eno's "Fruit Salt" ensures an alert and active mind.

Day long FRESHNESS

Awake and get up....Sing in the Shower, Tenorize in the tub or hum under the tap. Don't you think that is the way to begin a day?

Then begin using BOSFA TEA-ROSE Soap rightaway.

Its soothing suds invigorate the body—its pleasing fragrance keeps you fresh.

It is better and bigger far and away.

Tearose Cake weighs 12 Tolas.

Manufacturers:—
BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

PREPARING FOR RELIEF OF PEASANTS' DEBT

Bombay Finance Minister Meets Representatives Of Co-op. Societies

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
POONA: June 9.

THE QUESTION OF THE CO-OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY IN REGARD TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE AGRICULTURIST was discussed at an informal conference of the representatives of several Provincial Banks, held at the Council Hall, yesterday.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister and Minister-in-Charge, Rural Reconstruction Department was present at the Conference, which was attended by about 25 representatives of banking interests, Mr. M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S., Prof. V. G. Kale and Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta were among those present.

LONG-TERM LOANS

One of the main points to be considered at the Conference, it is stated, was about the advance of what may be called the 'long-term loans' to the agriculturists, which might be necessitated, consequent upon the passing of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill, now on the anvil of the Bombay Assembly.

It was suggested, it appears, that banks and co-operative societies might take this responsibility upon themselves and thus help the agriculturist to secure the benefit of the measure, which Government intended for him.

THEY ASK HELP IN TURN

While showing their readiness to do this, the representatives of the banks are stated to have pointed out the possibility of landing themselves in danger of financial insecurity, in which case, they said, they expected help in turn from the Government.

A great amount of agreement was, it is stated, evinced on both the points from both the parties.

The Conference is further understood to have discussed the question of co-ordination of various efforts now directed in several ways by a number of agencies towards the uplift of and improvement in the general condition of the peasantry.

ALLAHABAD MAYOR RESIGNS

ALLAHABAD, June 9

Mr. R. N. Basu, ex-M.L.A. (Central) Chairman of the Municipal Board, Allahabad (Congress) has resigned from the chairmanship of the Board owing to the Congress Party minorities in the Board not being able to carry out the programme of the Congress in the municipal administration.—Unit-Press

Film Fare For The Week

BETTE DAVIS,
the Academy Award winner, in "Dark Victory," fine drama at Excelsior.

Joan Crawford At Metro

In "Ice Follies Of 1939" With James Stewart And Lew Ayres

Back to the type of role in which she rose to stardom comes Joan Crawford in "The Ice Follies of 1939", which opened last night at the Metro Theatre.

"The Ice Follies of 1939" has beautiful Technicolour skating scenes for those who like pageantry in the films; a story with a Hollywood background and intimate glimpses into studio life; original songs.

"The Ice Follies of 1939," deals with the story of a team of fancy skaters, portrayed by James Stewart and Lew Ayres. When Stewart marries Joan Crawford and adds her to the double act, trouble ensues. The loss of a job in a skating rink causes the girl to seek employment on her own and because of her unusual voice she lands a film contract and signs it before she notices the "no marriage" clause buried in the legal terms. The three finally drift apart, Stewart to seek backing for his dream of staging an Ice Follies, Ayres to one night stands in skating rinks, and Miss Crawford to film stardom.

Joan Crawford's singing voice featured for the first time, will undoubtedly be heard in future pictures. James Stewart, as Larry Hall, Miss Crawford's husband, proves his position as one of the screen's most popular leading men. Simple, natural, sincere he makes the most of every scene. In line for more honours comes Lew Ayres as Eddie. Ayres' ability to mix comedy with pathos has never been more fully realized.

Special comment should be made on the elaborate ice spectacles featuring the original Ice Follies Troupe. Speciality and group numbers, executed on wet ice to give a mirror effect, are breath-taking in their beauty. This is especially true of the Ballet which features, in addition to champions Roy Shipstad and Bess Ehrhardt, a chorus of twenty-four girls.

"SNOW WHITE AND SEVEN DWARFS"

Disney Masterpiece Revived At Bandra Talkies

Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is revived at Bandra Talkies from 10th to 16th instant. This is Disney's brilliant achievement and a magnificent screen entertainment.

By this film Disney became the genious of the animated cartoon and has gone far beyond the Silly Symphonies to make a full length offering which has been ranked with the greatest motion picture of all times.

The picture is filled with the comic fantasy that has made Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and the others the most universal figures of our day, but the comic invention has been subordinated to the telling of an ageless tale, for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is above all else, a dramatic and moving work of art.

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is made in its entirety of drawings animated into living action, but the drawings are infinitely different from those of Disney's short length output.

MORNING SHOW.

On Sunday morning at 10-30, will be screened Nat Levine's serial "Mystery Squadron" starring Bob Steel with Bigboy William and Lucile Brown.

Ameche & Ritzes At Regal

A New Musical Comedy Version Of "Three Musketeers"

Hollywood, has hit upon another crazy idea in 20th Century-Fox's musical comedy version of Alexandre Dumas' "The Three Musketeers," at Regal this week starring Don Ameche as a singing, fighting, loving D'Artagnan, and The Ritz Brothers as phoney musketeers more at home with a carving knife than a sword.

Since it was first published in 1844, the story of the Musketeers has been a perennial favourite. There is no doubt that it is one of the great "best-sellers" of all time. In addition to being published as a novel, the story has been serialized in newspapers, dramatized on the stage and filmed for the screen.

20th Century Fox, however, has added songs and comedy for the first time. Sword play alternates with horse play, royal romance and secret intrigue vie for interest with the antics of balmy buffoons, and through it all songs by Samuel Pokrass and Walter Bullock ring out. The melodies, incidentally, include the already popular numbers "Song of the Musketeers," "My Lady" and "Voila".

Don Ameche, is a dashing, debonair D'Artagnan. Ameche's excellent voice makes him a natural choice when songs are added to the characterization. The Ritzes, it is said, are riotous as three crazy lackeys who inherit the real Musketeers' doublets. The manner in which they are introduced into the story is one of the funniest scenes. The Queen and King, Buckingham, Milady de Winter, Lady Constance, De Rochefort and Cardinal Richelieu, all famous characters of the story, are portrayed by such Hollywood favorites as Binnie Barnes, Gloria Stuart, Pauline Moore, John Carradine, Lionel Atwill, Miles Mander, Douglas Dumbrille and John King.

JOAN CRAWFORD with JAMES STEWART and LEW AYRES, in "Ice Follies of 1939" at Metro.

Academy Award Winning Star At Excelsior

BETTE DAVIS IN "DARK VICTORY"

"Dark Victory," the Warner Bros. picture which is seen this week at Excelsior presents Bette Davis as the ill-starred heroine of one of the tenderest, one of the most poignantly beautiful romances ever unfolded upon the screen.

It is a story of great love and dauntless courage, both pitted against an implacable fate, and it offers the brilliant Miss Davis what she herself considers the greatest role of her very impressive career.

While the character portrayed by Miss Davis might still dominate the narrative even if played by a lesser actress than the matchless Bette—so compelling is the role—the production is by no means a one-woman tour de force. It has a supporting cast that is fully worthy of its gifted star, and the brilliance of her performance serves to inspire them all to superlative pitch of excellence.

Playing opposite the star is George Brent, and in uniting with her to bring this moving romance to the screen he has the most sympathetic role of his notable career. Another lover of Bette's, albeit a frustrated one, is played by Humphrey Bogart, and his portrayal of an uncouth but honest and genuine Irish horse-trainer, different from anything he has done previously on the screen, is fraught with interest, for it proves that he is not only an ace bad man but an superb actor.

Perhaps the most interesting personality in the cast, aside from the star, is an Irish lass named Geraldine Fitzgerald, who has the second most important feminine role even though this is her first American picture. Trained on the stage in Dublin and with some experience in English pictures, she was signed by Warner Bros. after a sensational New York stage debut last year and is regarded as destined for certain stardom.

Other members of the cast include such players as Ronald Reagan, Henry Travers, Cora Witherspoon, Dorothy Peterson, Virginia Brissac, Charles Richman and Herbert Rawlinson. A brilliant musical score by Max Steiner, who scored such pictures as "Green Light" and "The Life of Emile Zola" adds immeasurably to the dramatic meaning of the picture.

The screen play, which was written by Casey Robinson, was based on a stage play by George Emerson Brewer, Jr., and Bertram Bloch.

Bette is presented as the gay and care free young leader of a rich "horsy" set of society folk. There is nothing of the spoiled and petulant young heiress about her. She's a very modern young thing but a thoroughly likeable one withal. Then love and destiny enter her life and bring about a complete metamorphosis in her character. The unusual drama is essentially the story of her thoroughbred courage in facing a love that is greater than life itself.

Only an actress of Miss Davis' calibre would dare undertake a role which required such subtle shading of mood and character as is necessary to show the growth of an immature, pleasure-seeking girl into a woman who has tasted all life can offer and has triumphed above all fear.

Twice-winner of Motion Picture Academy Award for her performance in "Dangerous" and the recent "Jezebel" (which won her the 1938 award), she is already being named as the most likely prospect to receive the coveted honour in 1939 for her work in "Dark Victory" and "Juarez," a forthcoming Warner Bros. pro-

(Continued in Col. 5).

"Three Smart Girls Grow Up"—And How!

DEANNA DURBIN AT EROS

Universal has done it again with that Durbin girl. "Three Smart Girls Grow Up" at Eros proudly upholds the standard of all previous Durbin pictures; it is a picture for all ages.

The picture is delightful in the quality of smoothness and humanness that Joe Pasternak gives to all his pictures. In Koster he has a director who can take the little things of adolescent years and family life, and make them bring laughs even while we realize how tremendous the happenings must seem to the characters affected. In Miss Durbin he has a little trouper who is just striding forward picture by picture. Her voice seems better; her talents more assured; her maidenly charm as appealing as ever.

The story thread for "Three Smart Girls Grow Up" is slender. But after all, we are merely spending a few days as intimate guests of an exceedingly interesting family and we have a great time just watching how they function, even if it all doesn't amount to much in the history of nations!

Miss Durbin's problem this time is the fact that sister, Nan Grey, has become engaged to William Lundigan, and Deanna discovers that her heart really belongs to Robert Cummings. The third sister, Helen Parrish, complicates matters because it is she who really loves Lundigan.

What a spot. Especially when you have a tycoon of a father like Charles Winninger, so busy with his international banking operations, he is never quite sure whether he is going or coming; a mother, Nella Walker, who never quite understands your fluttering heart; and a butler confidante in Ernest Cossart, who means well but doesn't help any with his advice.

Lots of things happen before Deanna straightens things out happily, and all of them happen with enthralling skill in the telling, with delightful peeks into the boudoir and hearts of three very delightful girls.

Nan Grey, maturing rapidly now, gives an assured performance. Miss Durbin delivers four songs, so neatly spotted that we know many audiences will be wishing there were more.

The cast support is excellent in every member. Robert Cummings comes into his own with a shaded performance of a young musician; Lundigan is clean cut in appeal; Winninger, playing with legitimate restraint, extracts every ounce of pleasure from his role. Miss Walker and Cossart are excellent.

"JANOSIK" AT WEST END

Pt. Nehru To Inaugurate On Sunday 18th Instant

The China Aid Progressive Film Committee announce that "Janosik", the magnificent Czechoslovakian film will be inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at West End Cinema on Sunday, 18th instant. It will be a rare opportunity to see a truly great Continental picture which is notable for its inspiring story and for its Russian technique.

RAN AMECHE and the RITZ BROTHERS,
in "The Three Musketeers" (a musical comedy version) at Regal.

MERLE OBERON,
in a scene from "Wuthering Heights," coming next week at Excelsior.

LUPINO LANE
in "The Lambeth Walk" with Sally Gray, coming next week to Metro.

DOROTHY LAMOUR,
in "Tropic Holiday" revived at the Broadway this week.

The Critic Recommends

DARK VICTORY—Bette Davis truly magnificent picture at Excelsior. Sheer drama. No nonsense.

THREE SMART GIRLS GROW UP—for Deanna Durbin and a lot of fun!

"DODGE CITY", THIRD WEEK

Popular Success At New Empire

Warner Brothers technicolour hit, "Dodge City" starring: Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland, has been detained for a third week at the New Empire Theatre.

TWO NEW BBC STATIONS

New BBC transmitting stations, situated, respectively at Start Point in Devon, and Clevedon, near Bristol, will be opened by the Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire, the Rt. Hon. Earl Fortescue, on June 14. The opening day will be marked in Daventry's transmissions by a cabaret programme to which three famous resorts in the area served by the Start Point transmitter—Bournemouth, Torquay, and Plymouth—will contribute. It will be heard by listeners to Transmission 4 at 8.5 p.m. G.M.T.

Both Start Point and Clevedon will radiate the BBC's Western programmes from the opening date, and with their coming into operation, the existing West of England transmitter at Washford, Somersetshire, and the low-power stations at Bournemouth and Plymouth will close down. Start Point will work on a wavelength of 285.7 metres (1,050 kc/s) with a power of 100 kW, and the transmitter at Clevedon on 203.5 metres (1,474 kc/s) with a power of 20 kW.

TYRONE POWER AT PALACE

"Alexander's Ragtime Band" Revived

"Alexander's Ragtime Band", Darryl F. Zanuck's production of Irving Berlin's great saga of three decades in the march of America, revived at The Palace this week.

It is the poignant love story of an obscure young musician whose ragtime brought him fame, and the girl he loved and lost . . . and won again through the magic of his music. Ably directed by Henry King, the famous director of "In Old Chicago", the picture stars Tyrone Powar, Alice Faye and Don Ameche.

Alice Faye, Tyrone Powar and Don Ameche are in the cast.

EXTRA MORNING SHOW

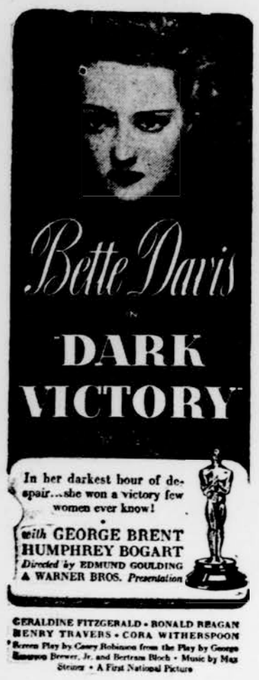
During the extra morning show on this Sunday the Palace will exhibit a double programme of two thrilling pictures, namely "California Trail" starring Buck Jones and "A Man's Game".

(Continued from Col. 7).

duction in which she plays the Empress Carlota. In this picture, one of the most important of the coming film season, Miss Davis is co-starred with Paul Muni and Brian Aherne. Handsomely mounted, "Dark Victory," played against rich backgrounds.

THE THREE SMART GIRLS—
in the picture of that name at Eros.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.


Bette Davis
DARK VICTORY
In her darkest hour of despair...she won a victory few women ever know!
with GEORGE BRENT
HUMPHREY BOGART
Directed by EDMUND GOULDING
A WARNER BROS. Presentation
GERALDINE FITZGERALD • RONALD REAGAN
HENRY TRAVERS • CORA WITHERSPOON

A GREAT LITERARY WORK OF SARAT BABU
—Faithfully transferred on the Screen!
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S
Bari-Didi
Starring:—
MOLINA, P. SANYAL, NAWAB.
FIFTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK!
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday—Zarathesth No Disso and Holidays at 1-45 p.m.
ROXY A CIRCO PRODUCTION

BLINDNESS
MADE HIM SEE EVERY FIBRE OF TRUTH IN LIFE & THE WORLD!
6 SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
IT WAS THE KICK OF KISMAT WHICH made way for him to go through the journey of Life!
"THE KICK"
("THOKAR")
Directed by: A. R. KARDAR
Starring:—
MADHURI, KUMAR, CHARLIE.

Shree RANJIT MOVIETONE'S SOUL-STIRRING SOCIAL MELODRAMA
:TIME:
Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun & Tuesday being Bank Holiday at 1-30 p.m.
WEST END

Again by public demand
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10 MORNING
FRANKENSTEIN
&
INVISIBLE MAN
MAJESTIC CINEMA

LAUGH and BE MERRY
Sagar's funny Musicomedy
LADIES ONLY
Featuring:—SABITA BIBBO, PRABHA, SURENDRA
opens to-day at
PLAZA
Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. and Tuesday at 1-45 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
GRAND FIRST ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION!
A 30-RING CIRCUS OF MIRACLE THRILLS!
Thrills of a great heart drama! *Thrills* of ice spectacle, music, gayety, girls! Dazzling "Great Ziegfeld" of the ice!

with JAMES STEWART
LEW AYRES • LEWIS STONE
and
"The INTERNATIONAL ICE FOLLIES"
with BESS EHRHARDT ROY SHIPSTAD EDDIE SHIPSTAD and OSCAR JOHNSON
Screen Play by Leonard Praskins, Florence Ryerson and Edgar Allan Woolf • Directed by Reinhold Schunzel • Produced by Harry Rapf
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

PENETRATING THE LONDON-SOVIET VEIL

(Continued from page 6.)

for staff conversations at once.

The other difficulty that M. Molotov mentioned turns on the peculiar problem of the three Baltic Border States. The draft pact guarantees Poland and Rumania, and is, therefore, an indirect protection to Russia.

But students of strategy believe that the Germans if they do decide to attack Russia, will do it by land, air and sea in the Baltic region. For this purpose they would violate without scruple the neutrality of Latvia, Esthonia and Finland.

Allies In Earnest

These little States are too weak to defend themselves, and may not dare to resist. Then is Germany to be allowed to use them as a base? To this question London and Paris have a partially satisfactory answer.

Their draft Pact proposes to guarantee against aggression any European State that asks for aid and is prepared to defend itself. That covers the case of Latvia and the rest, if they will accept this guarantee, and if they would be prepared to resist.

But (so it is said) they fear to accept any guarantee, since by so doing they might enrage Hitler. In plain words, when they look at the solid and resolute Axis, and our hesitating alliance driven with suspicions, they are not sure which is the stronger.

The first answer to this difficulty is that when once the three Great Powers are solidly united these doubts and trimmings will cease. But plainly, provision must be made in the military convention for joint action, if the neutrality of these States should be violated.

If this is done for the Baltic States, it should also be done for Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

In his speech at Southport, Mr. Bevin looked into the future and proposed that on the basis of this defensive alliance we should erect a structure of economic co-operation.

Even from a military standpoint it will be of little use unless we do so. Allies who are in earnest must pool all their resources—raw materials, credit, shipping and their manufacturing capacity, as well as their warships, planes and manpower.

And this we would wish to do not merely that we may be strong, if war is forced upon us, but still more that we may be mutually helpful in peace

We should wish, if ever we get a Government of the Left, to make of this alliance what the League never was and never could be—a Co-operative Union, in plain words a Federation, that would aim, by planning on an international scale, at raising the standard of life of all its member-populations.

Our first thoughts should go in that connection to the Colonial peoples.

To Rule, Not Share

It is, however, an illusion to suppose that we can domesticate the Fascist Dictatorships by offering to share economic advantages with them.

They want guns, not butter. Their aim is not the welfare of their populations but crude power, the ability to dominate others.

They aim solely at the aggrandisement of their own race or State, and profess a nationalism so absolute that it is a waste of printer's ink to discuss their entry into any international grouping formed to promote the common good.

To offer them access to markets and raw materials is merely to misunderstand what they are. They mean to rule and not to share. Labour can have nothing to do with any suggestion for reviving the Van Zeeland plan or the F.B.I.'s trade alliance with German industry.

Those who indulge in these day-dreams of appeasement are apt to forget that Japan is still destroying China, that the Fuehrer and Duce hold down the Czechs and the Spaniards, and, above all, that the German workers are enslaved.

The hopeful strategy is to build an alliance which will forbid to Hitler any further conquests. Then, as the years go by without the dramatic successes that have dazzled the German nation at intervals of six months, the hold of this magician over its imagination must weaken.

"Of what use now," Germans will begin to ask, "are the guns?" And they will call for butter When power no longer intoxicates, barrack life will become not only burdensome but meaningless.

Then, if we have managed our propaganda adroitly, and built our alliance with a civilian as well as a military purpose, the time will have come to suggest to the German masses that a change in their Government would open the doors to a new way of life.

That would be the ideal strategy. With skill and patience and an iron will it might end by liberating Europe without war. But I should deceive the reader if I led him to suppose that the present rulers of Britain or France are likely to pursue it.

They have, disastrously late realised that they must resist the military power of Germany. But Fascism is not yet for them the enemy.

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LIGHTHOUSE COMMITTEE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Government of India, it is understood, have under consideration the reconstruction of the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses, which ceased to function since March last.

All general lighthouses, i.e., lighthouses which are not under the charge of provincial Government or local authority such as the Port Trust, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee. A lighthouse, in this connection, includes any light vessel, for signal, buoy, bacon or any mark, sign or apparatus exhibited or used for the guidance of ships.

It might be mentioned that this department of the Government is run on a commercial basis, and meets its own expenditure. Since last year, the question of electrification of some of the lighthouses has been taken in hand.—United Press.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: June 8.

The King's Birthday Parade was celebrated with more pomp than usual, as unlike every year, the Resident is here, not having gone to the hill station.

Amongst the recipients of the Birthday Honours are the Maharaja of Morvi, who gets G.B.E.; Mr. Sunderlal Desai, getting Rao Bahadurship; Mr. Mahashanker Travadi, Accounts Officer, getting Rao Sahebship; Mr. Ali Bahadur Shah, Risaldar, getting Khan Sahebship.

Franco-Turkish Relations

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

There is reason to believe that an agreement in principle over the cession to Turkey of the Ratey (the Sanjak of Alexandretta) which is the last stumbling bloc in the way of a defensive pact between Paris and Angora, has now been reached. Some questions of detail remain—such things, for example, as troop movement and the protection of minorities, as well as the actual methods of evacuation—but these should not present much difficulty, and, in consequence final agreement may be expected in the very near future.—United Press

The British Consul-General has sent a strong protest to the Japanese Consul-General in connection with the death on June 6 of the Englishman R. M. Tinkler at Pootung after he had been, it is alleged, wounded by Japanese marines.—Reuter.

RAISED TO THE BENCH

Congratulations Of Bar To Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal, Judge of the Small Causes Court was congratulated to-day at 1-40 p.m. by the members of the bar in the Small Causes Court, Chief Judge's Court Room. The hall was overcrowded by members of the Bar.

Mr. A. S. Davar delivered a congratulatory address and in doing so referred to the various qualities of head and heart of Mr. Indranarayen who enjoyed almost unprecedented popularity with the members of the bar by reason of his uniform courtesy to them and his goodness, both as a member of the Bar and as a Judge for the last 31 years.

The Advocates looked upon the distinguished post of a High Court Judge which he is going shortly to take up, as but a successful culmination of the distinguished career at the bar for a number of years.

He took with him all the good wishes of the members of the bar who cherished the greatest hopes of his success as a High Court Judge with his marked qualities and abilities as a Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal in replying, thanked the members of the Bar for their appreciative references to his achievements as a Judge. He endeavoured to hold the judicial scales. Even without fear or favour and he hoped and prayed that he would justify the selection as a High Court Judge made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

As the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, he had occasion to deal with matters of a multifarious kind, in view of the conferment of several kinds of jurisdiction such as over Municipal and Trust matters and he hoped that the experience thereby gained would stand him in good stead as a High Court Judge. He would continue to cherish the best of memories of his association with the members of the bar, and would do his level best to uphold the dignity and the uniformity of status of the members of the bar wherever he may be.

TEAR-GAS POLICE RETURN AFTER TRAINING

SIMLA, June 8.

It is understood that detachments from Bengal, Sind, Delhi and Bombay that were being trained in the use of tear-gas at the Police Training School at Phillaur in April last, have now returned to their respective provinces after completing their study.

Grand Variety Entertainment
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
Sunday, 11th June, 1939
From 3 To 7 P. M.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF DHANURVIDYA
(Art of Archery)
STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART
BY
PROF. SATYAPAL
DIVINE KATHAK DANCES
BY
KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL
Pupils Of Jailalji Of Jeypore
INSTRUMENTAL & VOCAL MUSIC
BY MR. P. R. KAPOOR AND HIS COMPANY OF
ALARAKHI BAI, MASTER SADIK AKHTAR, MASTER EKBAL AND OTHERS
Instrumental Music will include Sarode, Pakhavaj, Harmonium, Tabla, Sarangi, Jaltarang, Violin, Dilrooba, Trumpet, Clarionet and Banjo.
SITAR SPECIALIST
Prof. S. G. Mohiuddin, Pupil of Hafiz Ali Khan will give a display of Sitar, accompanied by Tabla By Gajanano.
PROF. GOPAL SINH
will give a display of Guitar accompanied by Pakhavaj by Professor Madhavsing Parbatsingh
Admission Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.
Tickets can be had from the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort. and on the day of concert from Sir C. J. Hall.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

IS THE BOSS IN?
ONE MAN MAKES HIS LIVING SUPPLYING STUDIOS WITH TRAINED TARANTULAS, SPIDERS AND UNUSUAL BIRDS.
CHIEF THUNDER-CLOUD, FULL-BLOODED CHEROKEE INDIAN, HAD TO HAVE HIS NOSE BUILT UP TO BE SUFFICIENTLY AQUILINE FOR HIS ROLE OF THE APACHE CHIEF IN "GERONIMO".
JOHNNY INDRISANO, WHO TAUGHT FRED MACMURRAY TO BOX FOR "INVITATION TO HAPPINESS", FOUGHT AND DEFEATED 6 WORLD AND NATIONAL CHAMPIONS IN NON-TITLE BOUTS.
BRUNO
6-6

THE GREAT STAR
IN
Her Greatest Picture
DEVIKA RANI
IN
DURGA
An Absorbing Drama of Modern Life
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL
(DISCOVERED in "BHABI" and RAISED to STARDOM in "NAV-JEEVAN")
And a Brilliant Supporting Cast:—
HANSA
The STAR of "NAV-JEEVAN"
VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR
of "SAVKARI PASH"
V. H. DESAI
of "BHABI" and "NAV-JEEVAN"
AND YOUR OLD FAVOURITES
MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR
WATCH for the DATE
A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE
COMING SHORTLY AT
ROXY

Our Readers' Views

The Poor Need Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Mahatma Gandhi declared that "Bombay can be made more beautiful through Prohibition," the words had a significance of their own. The earnings of the poor which they recklessly spent in drinking vicious drinks, can be used for bettering the condition of the families, and thereby help to make Bombay more beautiful.

Some argue that if prohibition is the desire of many millions and if the Government is sure of its success why does it carry on propaganda? The answer is very clear. The anti-prohibitionists make wide propaganda and agitate the people against this healthy scheme. It is for this reason that the Government is forced to make propaganda and put down the incorrect arguments. Moreover the Government has to explain the reasons to the people for introducing such an important scheme and to clearly prove to the people that the drink evil should be rightly abolished.

Prohibition has the support of all right-thinking people. Those who have a heart to understand the disasters caused in the poor by the drink evil give their full support to the scheme. The poor work man gets entangled in the share of the drink evil and spends particularly the whole of his fortune (earned after the hard day's labour) in drinking liquor, so that his family goes to sleep without food. It is a sad story of a drunkard's house and to avoid such happenings Prohibition must come.

The Government will have to give up an income of four crores of rupees and some think that so much amount can well be spent in other important subjects as education. They seem to ignore the fact that if the drunkards begin to save the amount spent in drinks they would very well spend that fortune in educating their children. The most of the four crores the Government receives not from any body except the poor drunkards and the Government does not want to abstract money from the poor. The Government does not want income from an evil source from the evil which has crushed the striving poor millions in unfathomable depths of poverty.

Some raise the cry that the life and liberty of the people is encroached upon by the Government. If one thinks that it is the liberty of the people to indulge in vicious drinks and to be at times danger and menace to the society, then it can well be said that the sooner such liberty is crushed down the better it is for society. The drinking menace is the root of many evils. If the drink evil is taken away from the farmers, they would naturally spend more time in improving their lands and their homes and spending a more happy life with family. Illiteracy will also be driven out if the drink evil is abolished. The time spent in taverns would now well be spent in night schools.

There must be opposition to every new scheme advanced by any Government, for there are some selfish persons who have a motive of their own in raising a hue and cry against a good scheme. But the Government will not be deterred in their firmness to bring prohibition which is asked by the majority of the people. The opposition should be put down and the good scheme must come with all its blessings. "The need of the poor is prohibition and their need must be satisfied."—Yours, etc.

SAROSH

Support Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The main argument put up by my Parsi brethren, is that of unemployment. They say that if total prohibition is introduced in the city, they would be the first to suffer, and that their profession would be greatly affected. Most of the Parsi families would be rendered homeless, as the majority of the Parsis in Bombay are wine merchants. But I humbly request my Parsi brothers and sisters to make prohibition a roaring success even at the cause of their own interest. Wine is the cause of the most of the evil of the present day. "Wine drowns more men than water". It is daily putting an end to several happy homes and making the lives of thousands of Indian labourers miserable. Why, then should we oppose so noble a cause as prohibition? In fact we should join hands with Government, and contribute to it's success, we should be prepared to sacrifice anything and everything for so noble a cause. It is our trade alone that suffers owing to prohibition, and nothing else. But by this small amount of suffering, look what we can do for our fellow beings: we can save the valuable lives and homes of several thousands of our labourers; we can prevent our poor, unfortunate sisters from becoming widows at an early age; and above all, we can put an end to all the evil of the present day. Our names will live for ever. We have already earned the honour of being the best friends of India. But, as it appears, we are now trying to become the foes of our country. What can we gain by opposing so noble a reform, as prohibition, 'which promises to bring a ray of hope in the dungeons of the labouring population'? I assure my brothers and sisters that none of them will be rendered homeless when prohibition is introduced. The Bombay Government has made all the necessary arrangements before hand, so that no body may suffer owing to prohibition. What more do we expect? I, myself, have a number of relatives in Bombay, who earn their daily bread by selling wine. But I have already advised them to wind up their business as soon as possible, and contribute all that they can to make prohibition a roaring success.

Finally, I appeal to all my brothers and sisters to support Prohibition, and I humbly request men like Mr Bharucha to put an end to the present policy adopted by them, and stop writing anti-prohibition articles.—Yours, etc.

"SOHRAB"

Secunderabad.

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Enough has been written and is being written on "Prohibition" and these following few lines, though they are like carrying coal to Newcastle, will, however, be of some interest.

At the very outset I must admit that though I am a Parsi and though in the same trade in up-country, I welcome prohibition as I am well acquainted with the evils of the drink. But this evil is, unfortunately too deep-rooted and wise and steady measures only will tend towards up-rooting the evil.

On the eve of prohibition the rich will lose their so-called pleasure, as no more indulgence in this drink will be permitted, and at the same time poor traders in the line will be thrown off the job. Why not then adopt the wise policy of keeping both these classes of people contented? The rich can afford to pay any price for a peg, why not then allow the trade to go on as at present, but charge such heavy duties on sale so as to render the prices manifold higher than at present? Let one peg of whisky or brandy in small sealed bottles be sold at Rs. 4/- each, or half pegs at Rs. 2/-. The bottles being sealed to avoid chances of adulteration as the price being so heavily fixed. Those who can afford, will enjoy the drink, and the Government will fetch good revenue, which should be utilized in some other direction. Similarly if a bottle of beer or stout is priced at Rs. 4/- and pints at Rs. 2/- naturally there will be an automatic prohibition as the poor and the middle class people would not afford it. The traders will also carry on their business, though, of course, with limited profits.

The Government will have to maintain a Central Depot, where all these sealed bottles will be stocked, and sold in lots, by permit with a concession of eight annas less, to licenced dealers, selected big clubs, Hotels, railway restaurants and cars, where these bottles will be for sale to the public at large at the scheduled rate of Rs. 4/- for full, and Rs. 2/- for half pegs, as well as beer and stout bottles at Rs. 4/- each and pints at Rs. 2/-.

This method will allow people to keep a good supply for handy for enjoyment as well as for health-emergency, without their having to go to a doctor for a certificate, thus sparing the Government from the ignominy of having to search houses.

As for the country liquor, sooner the evil is uprooted, the better for the health and welfare of the poor. Its sale should be stopped altogether, and, in short, complete prohibition should be ordered in this direction. It is only the poor who indulge in this poor drink, and thereby waste their hard earned money, and become bankrupt in money and health.

The complete prohibition as contemplated at present—a complete dry-land—will otherwise be a fiasco.—Yours etc.

Bombay NAOROZ.

Subhas Bose And Forward Bloc

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to Mr. Bose, since the acceptance of office by the Congress "the greed of office" had taken possession of the Congressmen, who had become "victims of constitutionalism." "The revolutionary urge which first characterized them had passed away." Mr. Bose feels that the time is ripe for revolutionary mass action in spite of those disheartening circumstances. The international situation, according to Mr. Bose, is unfavourable to England and India must make the most of this favourable opportunity. England, threatened by Hitler on the Continent, by Mussolini in the Mediterranean and by Japan in the Far-East, is in no position to lightly reject the demands made by India. No doubt, the international situation is tense, but it must be remembered that England can build up an anti-aggression front against the Dictators, if she feels she is in danger. It is a mistake to suppose that she has no initiative in this matter. The international situation may, and very likely will, change in favour of England. What then? Instead of relying on external factors beyond our control, is it not wise to depend on our own inherent strength? Can England with the most favourable international situation in the world resist our united demand? Let us be under no illusion that we will get our independence because of a favourable international situation. We can secure it only by our own strength. It is here that the principal difference between Gandhiji and Bose lies. Bose thinks that India is strong enough to deliver an ultimatum to England and to translate into action her threat of mass action. It is curious to see Mr. Bose condemning Congressmen for their constitutional mentality and their "greed of office" on the one hand and declaring on the other that the country is ready for a civil disobedience movement. Gandhiji is impressed by the growing corruption in the Congress. Indiscipline is everywhere increasing and Truth and Non-violence have become a meaningless abracadabra to which every Congressman subscribes when he becomes a member. In these circumstances Gandhiji feels that an ultimatum to the British Government is worse than useless. Even Mr. Bose himself would have hesitated to start a civil disobedience movement were it not for what he considers a favourable international situation. We have already seen that it is foolish to start a mass movement on the strength of a favourable international situation, which is liable to change at any moment. When people are ready to face 'lathi' charges and if need be, to look into the muzzle of a machine-gun, for their rights, then it will be time to give an ultimatum to England. Mr. Bose mistakes attendance at a meeting for readiness to offer Satyagraha. A weekly paper in Bengal, the other day suggested that the Gandhi of 1939 was not the same as the Gandhi of the Dandi March, insinuating thereby that Gandhiji has degenerated. Gandhiji with his experience knows that the people are not ready for non-violent mass action. Subhas Babu in his inexperience thinks that it is.

Subhas Bose has time and again declared that the revolutionary mentality in the country is disappearing and he blames the present Congress leadership for it. But who has prevented Mr. Bose from maintaining and increasing the revolutionary mentality in the country. The Congress High Command thinks that it is doing its best in this matter. Mr. Bose and his followers are welcome to prepare the people for non-violent mass action. None would be more pleased than the Congress High Command. But Mr. Bose and his followers want to be in the Working Committee, thereby showing that they themselves are guilty of power politics of which they accuse the present Working Committee.

There is one thing particularly noticeable about the Forward Bloc, all the disgruntled elements in the Congress have joined it. Some days ago Mr. Nariman speaking under the auspices of the Spring Lectures Series at Poona, declared: "Fighting fascist tendencies in the Congress and reinstalling democracy in the national organisation—this is the programme of the newly formed 'Forward Bloc.' " Not the word reinstalling. According to Mr. Nariman the Congress is a Fascist organisation. No more preposterous charge could have been laid against the Congress. Many Forward Bloc leaders have declared that a democratically elected President was sought to be made a puppet and ultimately ousted by the Fascist Old Guard. Why does Mr. Nariman think that the Congress was a democratic body when it elected Mr. Subhas Bose as President and that it ceased to be so when it directed Mr. Bose to appoint a Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi? What disease attacked the Congress so that it lost its democratic character and become a Fascist body? The same delegates who voted for Mr. Bose and made him President, were present at Tripuri. The Forward Bloc men may rejoin that the wicked old Fascist Guard misled the delegates. May be. But certainly free speech is allowed in a democratic body. Nobody prevented the Bosites from persuading the delegates to throw out the Pant Resolution and discredit the Old Guard. It is this very fact that the same delegates, who elected Mr. Bose, in spite of the opposition of the Working Committee, circumscribed the power of the Congress President, that proves beyond doubt the democratic character of the Congress. It is unthinkable that the Fascist Grand Council should try to limit the powers of Mussolini. It is inconceivable that the Reichstag should even discuss the powers of Hitler. But the Indian National Congress dictated to its President the personnel of his Cabinet. The people of India will certainly see through this propaganda about the Congress being fascist and reward the Forward Bloc with the oblivion, which it deserves.—Yours etc.,

"K."

Communal Cricket Matches

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish my letter. As usual it is reported that the pentangular cricket matches are going to be staged this year also. Cricket matches on communal basis are the definite dangers to the harmonious relation of the communities. The effect on the public, of the communal cricket matches, is not only injurious and definitely harmful and mischievous. The organisers of these matches may have a different view and aim in their minds but the result of these matches is certainly harmful and disastrous. The public thinks in terms of the abilities and prestige of the respective communities, which in turn creates a separate mentality, a false sense of prestige and a definite barrier to inter-communal harmony. It is likely to sow seeds of communal poison. The public regards cricket ground as the battle-ground of their respective religious forces. Hence their religious feelings are excited and the result is communal disorder and frenzy. The original of the frequent Bombay communal riots is obvious. So I shall like to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to this aspect of things. Now that the Congress is in office, they should put a stop to these communal matches. Profiteering, by individuals or gymkhanas, at the cost of the national element in sport must be rooted out. It is the product of "divide and rule policy." Government should take early steps to ban these cricket matches on communal basis. A healthy precedent has already been set the present Maharaja of Patiala who disallowed his two State players Amir-Elahi and Amarnath from playing in Lahore communal matches. I appeal to all my brother Indians to carry on country-wide agitation to stop such matches on communal basis.—Yours, etc.

GURAJ-CHELLAMARAD.
HUBLI

Moghul Line

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One Mirza Asghar Hussein has published a letter in your esteemed journal of 26-4-39. For sometime letters and articles have been appearing in some papers on the affairs of Haj pilgrims often against the Mogul Line which contain distorted facts, half truths, baseless allegations and in some cases imaginary exaggeration. If the Congress Press lend their support to Scindia, the so-called nationalist concern, nobody can question their right and privilege in doing so.

In regard to the abovementioned letter I have only to say that the figures quoted by this gentleman are absolutely wrong, even the Government record can bear this out. The maximum capacity of s.s. "Jehangir" allowed by the Government is not 992 as stated in the letter but 1027. It is also false that 1067 heads were carried by s.s. "Jehangir." As a matter of fact 1015 pilgrims including infants were carried by this boat. Hence it is apparent that s.s. "Jehangir" was not overloaded but on the contrary underloaded.

I have further to point out that it is also wrong that a space of 8 x 6 is to be allotted under the Haj Pilgrims Act. In fact according to the Government Act the allotted space is 8 x 216 sq. ft.

There may be two opinions about facts, but so far as arithmetical figures are concerned it should not have been perverted. May I request Mirza Asghar Hussein courageously to accept the error in his figures or prove them from Government record.—Yours, etc.

ABDUL BARI.

Bombay, May 6.

War On Adult Illiteracy In Bombay

To The Editor, of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is rightly termed the "Urbs Prima in Indis"; but the evils of drink and illiteracy with its companions, ignorance and superstition are a great blot on its fair name. Besides Bombay which has always given a lead to the whole of India, stands third in the attainment of literacy with 24 p.c., Calcutta leading with 40 p.c., Madras a close second with 36 p.c. Though 314 men, and 173 women over 5 years per thousand are literate yet the literacy amongst the adults who are 6 lakhs out of a total population of 11 lakhs is very low. Further barring Africa, Bombay lead in the number of illiterate industrial labour in the whole of the world? Hence all right thinking Bombayites irrespective of caste and creed and political differences have joined a common platform to restore to Bombay her fair name.

There are yet other reasons which are more weighty. The removal of evils of illiteracy and drink formed two important items in the Congress election manifesto. With Congress Government in power, it is no wonder that Premier Kher in launching the campaign proclaimed that "our slogan be hundred per cent. literacy in two years, so that the census figures of 1941 may record figures for the city of Bombay which will be the envy of the whole country." Inaugurating the same campaign His Excellency the Governor said "the democratic system of Government is on its trial and it is hardly in dispute that it can only persist and succeed amongst an enlightened electorate. The Municipal franchise has recently been widened and it is in contemplation in a few years time to introduce universal suffrage."

Bombay has a population of 11 lakhs out of which those between the ages of 15 to 40 form 6 lakhs though the general literacy in Bombay is 24 p.c., yet the literacy amongst the adults is very low 314 men, and 173 women over 5 years per thousand are literate. The rest are still groping in darkness.

The primary object of the adult education is mainly to help the backward industrial worker. He suffers from many disabilities, squalid poverty, wretched chawl life, insecurity of jobs and, nine long hours of work Yet he is a lively person. His receptive faculties have developed by his stay in Bombay. The manipulation of machinery has made him intelligent. He has become conscious of the world around him. He wants to lead a better life. He wants to read and write.

Many of our preconceived notions that the industrial worker is extremely apathetic to learning the three R's, is knocked out by the last campaign.

It is indeed encouraging to note that Government have now taken over the work. The proposed Committee of officials and non-officials have before them an arduous task of liquidating the illiteracy of 400,000 men and women.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. RAICHUR.

Byculla.

Local Bodies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The administration of many of the local bodies in the mofussil is in a State of chaos. Some of the Municipalities have been superceded by Government. The taxes are in arrears from years together. Favouritism, highhandedness, jealousy, ill-feelings etc. are at their height.

The causes for such a state of affairs are not far to seek. People having no civic sense and proper education are thrusting themselves to offices only with the avowed desire to wield power. The executive staff are entirely at their mercy and have to play to the tune of the majority. There are several instances of well experienced and able officials having been dismissed. Poverty and lack of education have given rise in the case of some of the Presidents and office-bearers to petty jealousies and the staff are dismissed because they have better education and better livelihood. It is commonly alleged that officials are irresponsible, which, however, is seldom the case. For, the officials are always educated persons and they cannot dare to risk their bread and butter by being irresponsible. They look irresponsible only in the eyes of the irresponsible councillors.

While democracy should displace autocracy, we cannot but limit the same, as far as administration is concerned, to educated and cultured persons. It is quite necessary that members should have at least Vernacular education and the Presidents and chairman should be passed matriculates and must hold local self-government diplomas or they should have more than 8 years' experience as members.—Yours, etc.

(Mrs.) B. VISHALA.

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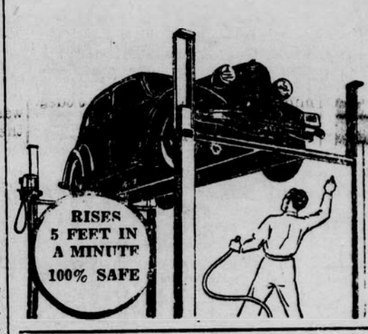

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METEOROLOGICAL FORECAST OF MONSOON

Rainfall Will Be Between 81 And 111 Per Cent Of The Normal In The Peninsula

The following is the official memorandum regarding the Probable Amount of Monsoon Rainfall in 1939:

Previous weather conditions over certain parts of the world enable us to form an estimate within somewhat wide limits, of the monsoon rainfall in India during the period June to September. As all predictions of this type, to be justifiable, should aim to pass a statistical test of 80 per cent. success, or, in other words, to be correct four times out of every five on the average over a long series of years, it has not been possible to issue such forecasts every year. In some years the known factors give conflicting indications, the unknown factors may take control, and no forecast of practical value can be issued.

The data for this year's forecasts are given in section 2 below; these are followed by notes on the relevant inferences that may be drawn from them.

DATA.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.—Snowfall reports indicate that over the Western Himalays as a whole the accumulations at the end of May were slightly above normal.

JAVA.—The monthly rainfall departures from October 1938 to February 1939 were—52 per cent, plus 4 per cent, minus 4 per cent plus 4 per cent and minus 16 per cent respectively.

EQUATORIAL PRESSURE.—Pressure was in defect by .016" at Port Darwin from March to May, by .016" at Batavia from January to April, and by .015" in Seychelles in February and March

SOUTH RHODESIA.—Rainfall from October 1938 to April 1939 was in excess by 11.3".

SOUTH AMERICA.—Pressure departures were plus 1.6 mm. and minus 1.1 mm. respectively in March and April in the Argentine Republic, and plus 0.1 mm. in both the months at Santiago (Chile).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.—The monthly temperature departures at Dutch Harbour from December 1938 to April 1939 were plus 4.7deg. minus 2.2deg. plus 4.5deg. minus 1.9deg. and plus 0.6deg. respectively.

INFERENCES.

For the Peninsula (taken to consist of Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the north Madras coast), the factors found to be of most importance are, in the order of decreasing reliability, pressure in South America, rainfall in South Rhodesia, temperature at Dutch Harbour and Java rainfall. This year, Java rainfall is favourable, South American pressure slightly favourable, while Dutch Harbour temperature is slightly unfavourable and South Rhodesia rain is very unfavourable. On the whole there is a four to one chance that the monsoon rainfall in the Peninsula will lie between 81 per cent and 111 per cent. of the normal.

For North-West India (taken to consist of the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana), the factors used are, in the order of decreasing reliability, South American Pressure, South Rhodesian rain, Equatorial pressure, Dutch Harbour temperature and snowfall accummulations in the Western Himalayas. Of these factors South American pressure is moderately favourable and equatorial pressure slightly so; Dutch Harbour temperature is indifferent, snowfall accumulations slightly unfavourable and South Rhodesia rain very unfavourable. From these indications we find that there is an 80 per cent chance that the monsoon rainfall in North-West India will lie between 68 per cent and 118 per cent of the normal.

SUMMARY OF FORECAST.

Indications of forecasting factors are conflicting and all that can be said is that very probably the total monsoon rainfall will lie between 81 per cent and 111 per cent of the normal in the Peninsula and between 68 per cent and 118 per cent of the normal in North-West India.

MONSOON BURSTS AT LAST?

Good Days For Umbrella Dealers And Taxi And Victoria Drivers

BOMBAY, Friday.

Heavily clouded skies and cool but strong breeze heralded the advent of the monsoon this morning at about 9 a.m. which culminated in burst up on the City with a heavy downpour lasting over an hour.

Typical monsoonish conditions prevailed since the day-break. The monsoon can be considered to have commenced already and sultry weather will it is hoped be a thing of the past.

"Ring out the summer, ring in the monsoon" had been the cry of every one in Bombay for the past one week. The extremely sultry weather on June 5 and 6, gave promise of impending rain on June 6, the maximum and minimum temperature was four degrees above normal. The light shower, in the morning which held out promise of a cool evening did not materialise that day.

On June 7, the weather was again hot and sticky, the maximum temperature remaining the same while the minimum temperature was one degree below normal.

There was a marked change in weather yesterday. There was a pleasant and cool breeze followed by a light shower in refreshing contrast with the sultry weather of the previous day. The sky was cloudy.

Conditions underwent a dramatic change this morning. The sun did not peep through the golden window of the east. The skies were heavily clouded and the monsoon broke in right earnest at about 9 a.m.

Everyone had ample indications of the coming monsoon, and nobody was taken unawares by the sudden downpour but few expected such heavy and continuous rain. Office-going people, in spite of rain coats and umbrellas were greatly inconvenienced and taxi and victoria drivers reaped a fairly good harvest in consequence.

People who had been hoping, longing and praying for an early advent of the monsoon, because of the inconvenience caused this morning were heard to make unparliamentary remarks about Jupiter Pluvius. The latter might well exclaim "Ingratitude, thy name is man".

Umbrella dealers and waterproof merchants are having a roaring business. "Make hay while the sun shines" might be true in a majority of cases but umbrella dealers make hay while the sun hides.

The monsoon burst in Bombay in June 2, last year. In 1937, it was on June 17, in 1938 it was on the same date. Generally the monsoon commences between June 13 and 20.

Rainfall recorded at Colaba at 8 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

Colaba	**0.04 cents.**
St. Georges Hospital	**Nil.**
J. J. Hospital	**Nil.**
Matunga	**Nil.**

The maximum temperature was 89 degrees, one degree below normal and the minimum was 78.9.

The sky is very cloudy.

COWS KILLED BY FALL OF LOGS

BOMBAY, Friday.

As a sequel to the strong gale which ushered the monsoon into the city a stack of wooden logs in a depot near the Rex Talkies, opposite the General Post Office, came down on three cows that were on the spot, this morning.

All the three animals were buried under the heavy logs and instantly crushed to death.

Salvage operations to extricate the carcasses had to be undertaken.

MONSOON STRONG IN MALABAR

All-India Weather Report

POONA, June 9.

The Arabian Sea branch of the Monsoon is strong in Malabar. The bay branch has receded temporarily from Bengal and Assam. The western disturbance became unimportant. The rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central India Berar West Central Provinces East and North Punjab Rajputana and Mysore. A few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Punjab Rajputana west United Provinces and Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cochin three inches, Honavar two, Dharampur, Ambala Marmagao and Mangalore one and half, Muktesar, Ajmer, Udaipur, Calicut and Trivandrum one, Sibsagar, Roorkee, Ratnagiri and Mahabaleshwar three-quarters; Daltonganj Ranchi, Calcutta, Akola, Jodhpur Dalhousie and Mercara half an inch, Port Blair quarter of an inch.

Forecast until evening of July 10:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar, Konkan and occur locally in West Central India and West Central Provinces. Scattered showers will also occur in Deccan, Gujarat, East Rajputana, United Provinces, Northeast India and along and near the Punjab hills.—A. P.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 9.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Rainfall. Total Since 1st June	Rainfall. Difference to normal.
Agra	90	81	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	96	81	—	0.1	—1.1
Akola	97	79	0.5	0.5	—0.5
Ahmedabad	101	80	0.1	0.3	+0.3
Ajmer	100	78	—	2.3	+1.8
Ahmednagar	93	73	0.1	1.5	—0.3
Ambala	86	67	1.3	1.3	+1.3
Allahabad	99	81	—	0.3	+0.2
Benares	100	83	—	0.7	+0.7
Bareilly	98	78	—	0.1	—0.5
BOMBAY	89	79	T	0.1	—2.8
Bangalore	86	76	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhopal	93	77	0.3	0.4	—
Baroda	98	79	—	0.1	—
Belgaum	83	68	0.1	2.8	+0.5
Bahawalpore	99	79	—	—	0.1
Bijapur	93	72	—	0.3	0.5
Bellary	98	79	—	0.1	—0.5
Bhavnagar	101	82	—	—	—0.5
Chittagong	88	77	0.1	2.8	—2.1
Calcutta	99	78	0.5	0.6	—1.7
Cuttack	103	74	—	1.2	0.2
Cawnpore	102	78	0.2	0.4	+0.1
Calicut	87	75	1.1	11.4	+1.9
Colombo	86	80	T	1.3	2.0
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	93	85	—	—	—0.7
Cochin	81	74	2.9	14.4	+6.2
Dehra Dun	91	69	0.3	0.6	0.1
Delhi	100	78	—	—	0.2
Dehra I. Khan	100	82	—	—	0.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	102	78	—	—	—0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	0.5	0.9	+0.1
Fort Sandamen	95	76	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	100	84	—	2.6	+1.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	80	—	0.2	—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	80	—	—	—
Indore	93	73	0.2	0.7	—0.1
Jhansi	99	83	—	0.1	+0.1
Jubbulpore	97	79	T	0.2	+0.1
Jacobabad	107	82	—	—	—
Jaipur	95	67	0.9	1.0	+0.9
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	91	82	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	62	55	0.1	1.8	+0.3
Khandwa	97	76	0.1	0.2	—0.6
Lucknow	97	77	0.2	0.3	+0.1
Ludhiana	92	74	—	0.6	+0.4
Lahore	95	74	—	—	—0.1
Lyallpur	96	79	—	0.7	+0.7
Multan	98	88	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	85	68	0.1	0.2	—1.0
Madras	101	83	—	—	—0.6
Marmagoa	81	75	1.4	4.4	—
Malegaon	94	69	—	1.1	—0.2
Mussoorie	69	53	0.1	0.9	+0.4
Mahableshwar	75	62	0.8	2.0	—2.0
Murree	72	58	—	—	—0.7
Mount Abu	84	67	0.2	0.3	+0.2
Masulipatam	103	85	—	—	—1.2
Mandalay	94	76	1.1	2.3	—0.9
Mangalore	84	73	1.5	6.9	—3.0
Mangalore	84	73	1.5	6.9	3.0
Meerut	—	—	0.1	0.1	—0.2
Mercara	72	64	0.5	1.8	—3.6
Nagpur	98	81	T	0.7	—0.9
Ootacamund	62	55	0.1	4.0	+1.4
Patna	101	85	—	1.1	+0.2
Peshawar	94	82	—	—	—0.1
Poona	94	75	—	—	—1.3
Pachmarhi	81	71	0.3	0.5	—0.2
Port Blair	86	77	0.2	8.0	+1.0
Quetta	94	65	—	—	—
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	98	80	—	—	—0.3
Rangoon	88	77	0.5	3.6	—0.9
Ratnagiri	83	74	0.7	6.9	—
Rajkot	104	80	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	95	80	—	—	—0.1
Srinagar	87	60	—	—	—0.3
Sholapur	99	75	—	0.9	—0.7
Shillong	76	60	0.1	3.3	—1.2
Simla	63	53	0.2	0.5	—0.4
Surat	94	82	—	—	—0.5
Salem	92	76	—	1.5	+0.3
Trichihopoly	97	81	—	1.9	+1.3
Trivandrum	84	75	0.9	3.8	—1.0
Vizagapatam	—	85	—	—	—1.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.14 inches.

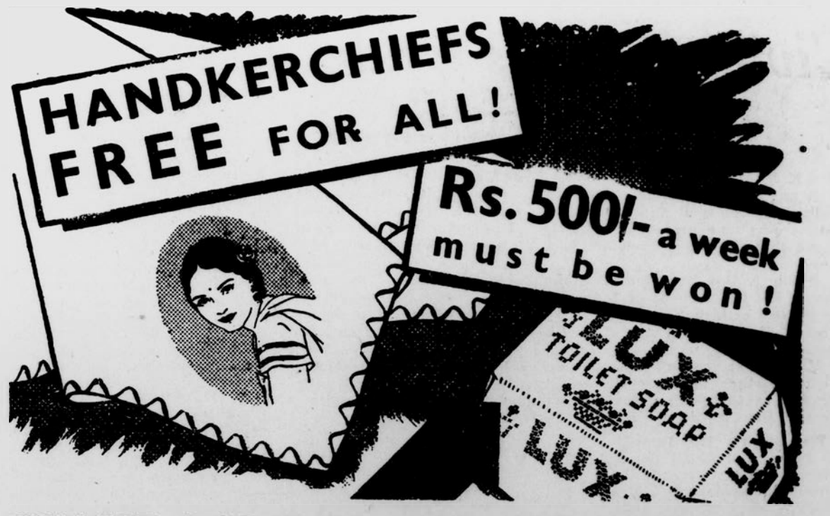
Total rainfall during the year 0.15 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



COLLECT 4 OF THESE WRAPPERS TAKEN FROM LARGE TABLETS OF LUX TOILET SOAP

TO GET YOUR FREE HANDKERCHIEF send these 4 wrappers to one of the addresses shown below together with an Anna I stamp to cover postage and you will receive an excellent and durable art silk handkerchief printed with a beautiful portrait.

CASH PRIZES TOO !

In addition your four wrappers on each of which there is a number, will be entered to compete for **3 cash prizes of Rs. 75/-, Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/-** which are offered *each* week in each of the Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras Areas. For every week in each of these areas, a number will be selected and deposited, in a sealed envelope, with the Branch of the National Bank of India Limited in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras and the sender of the 4 wrappers the total of the numbers on which is the nearest to the selected number, will receive a 1st Prize of **Rs. 75/-.** The next nearest total will win **Rs. 30/-** and the third nearest will win **Rs. 20/-.** In the event of 2 or more senders having the same total of numbers the prizes will be divided equally. The winners each week will be decided from wrappers received up to and including the Friday of each week and their names and addresses will be published in this paper. But whether you win a Cash Prize or not, you still get a beautiful handkerchief provided your entry conforms with the conditions laid down.

Here is a grand opportunity to use the finest and loveliest toilet soap in India, and at the same time get a handsome gift and a chance of winning a cash prize. You may send as many batches of four wrappers as you like but each batch must conform to the conditions laid down.

Send your wrappers to any of the undermentioned addresses :—

3 CASH PRIZES ARE OFFERED IN EACH AREA EACH WEEK.

KARACHI	CALCUTTA
Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 220, Katrak Terrace, Machi Miani Road.	Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 358, Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range.
BOMBAY	**MADRAS**
Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., C/o P. O. Box 758, Henley House, Ballard Estate.	Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, P. O. Box 200, 11/14, Armenian Street.

No correspondence can be entered into concerning this scheme and in all cases the decision of the Manufacturers of Lux Toilet Soap is final. The Manufacturers also reserve the right to terminate this offer at any time they may consider necessary or desirable.

LUCKY WINNERS FOR WEEK ENDING 3-6-1939

BOMBAY AREA. Hidden No. 115,549. 1st. Mr A. KHAN, Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay (115,557). 2nd. Mrs. MOSS, 149 West Ridge, Rawalpindi (115,567) 3rd. Mr. P. D. DATTANI, 67 Shankar Bari Lane, Bombay. (115,619).

KARACHI AREA. Hidden No. 87,999. 1st. Mr. S. J. LEAHY, 9 McNeill Rd., Karachi. (87,717). 2nd LAIO BEGUM, State Garage, Jodhpur. (88,532). 3rd Mr. N. B. TEJWANI, Chief Engineer's Office. Port Trust, Karachi. (88,547)

CALCUTTA AREA. Hidden No. 98,889. 1st. Mr. K. P. PRABHU, Jambagh, Hyderabad. Dn. (98,827). 2nd. Mr. R N. DATTA, 28.1.6 Gariahat Rd., Calcutta. (98,967). 3rd. Messrs. BABOO DURGA PRASAD, Bazar Kalloganj, Najiba bad. (99,018.)

MADRAS AREA. Hidden No. 90,702. 1st. Mr. S. MADHAVRAO, 2 Nallathambi Mudali St., Madras. (90,609). 2nd. Mr. P. VEERASAMINAIDU, Gandhinagar, Cocoanada. (90,842). 3rd. Mr. P. GOPALAN NAIR, Taluq Office, Perintalmanna. (90,911).

LTS. 12-66 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Japan Brings Hellish Terror Into China

(Continued from Page 20).

Justice and future peace demand that we sacrifice these profits, which are paid for by Chinese blood.

The flames of the spiritual mobilisation of China for the war of resistance were re-kindled at the recent fires in Chungking. Now peace cannot come until freedom is restored. Only when this barbaric invasion is stopped can justice and freedom and peace come to the Far East. The living and the dead in China call for our help. God help us to respond by refusing to help Japan carry on this war in China".

EYEWITNESS DESCRIBES HORROR

The following description of the terrible air raids on Chungking is taken from a letter from a Chinese girl living in the city. This letter has just reached Hongkong.

"The third and fourth May, the days of our national humiliation, have once more been baptised by blood and fire. The enemy's planes, thirty-six of them, invaded Chungking on the third under the bright noon sun. Within two or three minutes they dropped first smoke-screen bombs, then explosive and incendiary bombs. Of the incendiary bombs alone, over a hundred were dropped, causing many fires in the most crowded commercial section of the city. Huge columns of smoke entirely hid the sunny sky. Among the many buildings destroyed were several newspaper offices, which received direct hits from high explosive bombs. Torn limbs and hideous corpses were scattered everywhere. The Japanese dropped not only bombs, but poisoned cigarettes. Innocent people who picked them up and smoked them collapsed and died within ten minutes.

"What a trying time we had, with the lights and telephones cut off by bombing and communications between the city and the suburbs completely interrupted. Rickshaw pullers and sedan-chair carriers had to be mobilised to transport the dead, the dying and the wounded. All the public buses were turned into improvised ambulances. Throughout the night, patriotic lecturers stood in the streets, explaining the brutal policy of our national enemy, urging the people to move to the villages, and warning them not to pick up the poisoned cigarettes. In the meantime, spies and traitors who had been arrested were paraded through the city.

SECOND BARBARIC RAID

"While on the third, the enemy planes bombed the lower part of Chungking, on the following day twenty-seven of them came to bomb the upper part. This terrible air-fleet was in cross formation, blindly raining down all kinds of bombs. The first four destroyed Chungking's water tower, thus greatly handicapping the work of the fire squads. The flames raged until the morning of the sixth. The largest single conflagration completely burned out of the city a swath half a mile wide and one and a half mile long! As we looked at this raging inferno, our hearts were full of a desire for revenge against an enemy who could do this to our innocent people.

"The Generalissimo gave orders to commander all means of communications to facilitate the evacuation of refugees. All cars, trucks and boats, whether public or private—carried them free of charge. The entire strength of the division garrisoning Chungking turned out to help the refugees transport their belongings and to care for the children and the old. Students of the city's schools and members of the youth organizations formed many kinds of relief squads, digging and burial squads, and special offices to register and feed the homeless unfortunates. The spirit of solidarity between soldier and civilian was never more strikingly demonstrated than during those terrible days.

"Up to yesterday (May 9th) about 50,000 people had left the city by land, and possibly five times that many have been evacuated by the waterways. Today, one week after the bombing, the few surviving shops in the city have not yet opened for business. The streets are still filled with broken tiles, burnt bricks, entangled wires and piles of ashes. Relief workers are still digging for buried corpses and the stench of death is everywhere. The number of dead and wounded must have reached 10,000. Ten thousand houses have been razed to the ground. In this waste, the corpses of innocents burned alive are still occasionally discovered, the bodies of grown men charred and shrivelled to the size of a child's.

"Since the sixth, the ten newspapers of Chungking have been issuing a joint daily edition of which the major part is occupied by advertisements lamenting the dead and seeking for the lost."

On Brink Of Famine

Food Runs Short In Several Villages; Victims Appeal For Relief

NOAKHALI, June 6.

Reports of acute scarcity of food are pouring in from the interior villages of the district.

About 60 people from several villages in the Lakshipur thana have submitted a petition to the District Magistrate to the effect that they are suffering from sacarcity of food and, in most cases, from starvation.

The petition further states that owing to the failure of last year's crop on account of flood, the agriculturists as well as the landless peasants are now going almost without food, and that their miseries have been aggravated by the fact that no loans are available since the operation of debt settlement boards.

The villagers have prayed for adequate gratuitous relief and agricultural loan from Government.

Acute scarcity prevails also in Gaibandha in the Rangpur district as a result of last year's serious flood, which greatly damaged the standing crops in the field, and a fierce drought this year.

The town streets are packed with famine-stricken emaciated people seeking help.

The Congress has taken the initiative of organising relief work in the affected areas. Three batches of volunteers have been sent to different places to raise funds for the relief committee.—United Press.

Civil Liberties Under Provincial Autonomy

A REVIEW

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, writes:—

It was in an atmosphere tense with suspicion and scepticism engendered by the civil disobedience days that the new constitutional reforms were inaugurated on April 1st. 1 37. The most significant change that they have brought about is "autonomy" in the provinces.

Although this has indirectly influenced the position of civil liberties the Government of India Act of 1935 itself has not made any positive contribution in this respect. The absence of a declaration of "fundamental rights" does not in itse'f detract from its value.

It is, however, significant that the exclusion of any such declaration was made an essential condition to any plan to which the accession of the Princes could be obtained. But this is a negative aspect of the Constitution which cal's for no further comment.

Freedom Of The Press

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act passed during the civil disobedience days of 1931 still remain on the Statute Book. It is possible, however, for the Ministers of the Provinces practically to nullify them by refusing to make use of them at all or pass repealing Acts applicable to each individual province. This has not been done.

Since the introduction of the Government of India Act 1935 and the inauguration of provincial autonomy almost all provinces—Congress and non-Congress—have made use of this Act. The Punjab Government, since April 1937, have demanded security from no less than 49 presses. In 1937 they demanded Rs. 20,750 as securities and forfeited Rs. 13,000. In 1938 Rs. 18,850 were demanded as security and Rs. 5,000 forfeited. During the three months of 1939 ending in March, they have demanded Rs. 6,000 as security and forfeited Rs. 500. The Punjab leads both in the demand and forfeiture of press securities as she does in many other fields.

The Congress governments have been demanding securities from presses on the ground that they foment communal discord. This is not sufficient justification for denying the citizen the rights guaranteed by law. If the governments are convinced of the guilt of the parties and have reason to believe that they are a standing menace to public peace, the proper course to pursue is to proceed against them in a court of law under the ordinary law of the land, and not under a law which the Congress itself stands pledged to repeal and which it ought to have repealed soon after the acceptance of office.

The Punjab Government introduced a Bill last July to penalise the publication of news which may be interpreted as "creating fear and alarm in the public, causing hatred and contempt towards any community or classs and defaming public servants in the discharge of their duties." Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, penalises the dissemination of rumours, etc., with the intent to cause any of the mischiefs enumerated above. But the Punjab Government takes away the salutary safeguard provided in the Code, namely, that "it does not amount to an offence when the person making, publishing or circulating, the rumour has reasonable grounds for believing that it is true."

No newspaper can be absolutely sure of news before publishing it. Sensing the strength of opposition in the land against the proposed measure, the Premier did not immediately proceed with the Bill. He has allowed the Press six months respite.

The Bengal Government published in the 'Calcutta Gazette' last July an equally malignant press bill known as the Official Records Bill. It seeks to penalise the editors of newspapers who may publish "any unpublished official record relating to any affairs of state" or "make any comments on any matter relating to any affairs of state or derived therefrom except with the previous permission of the provincial government or any authority empowered in that behalf."

Criminal Law Amendment Act

A nation-wide agitation was started immediately after the popular ministries assumed office for the repeal of all repressive laws installed in the Statute Books by the retiring bureaucratic governments. One would have expected the provincial ministers under conditions under which they came into office eagerly to respond to this reasonable public demand. It was not however forthcoming. Public agitation continued and the Congress Ministers after some time began to show signs of responding to public pressure.

Bombay repealed the Emergency Powers Act, but soon armed itself with additional powers by an amendment to the City Police Act.

Madras repealed the Moplah Outrages Act of 1859. Forced labour was done away with in Bihar and Orissa and some similar social and economic amenities were granted to the people.

It must, however, eb asserted that the major repressive laws, some of them enacted and enforced by the previous governments through the exercise of special emergency powers, still remain on the Statute Books. The Criminal Law Amendment Act is one such.

The Punjab Government has been the worst sinner in the use of this Act. In 1937 there were 24 prosecutions under this Act in the Punjab. In 1938 the number went down to 18 and during the four months of this year there were seven prosecutions. Bengal comes next.

Both these provinces, however, are beaten in sheer numbers in the use of this Act by the Congress Government of Madras.

The decision of the Government of Madras to make Hindi compulsory in the first, second and third forms of seconday schools met with strenuous opposition from a section of the public. Protest failing public agitation was resorted to accompanied by picketing and demonstrations.

The Government unfortunately decided to arrest the demonstrators under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Total arrests and convictions have reached fabulous figures. Over 600 persons were convicted up to the end of 1938 and over 200 have been convicted during the current year. The term of imprisonment for the offence of picketing and demonstration has gone up to one year's rigorous imprisonment plus fine.

The Bombay Government promulgated the Criminal Law Amendment Act at Ahmedabad (Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary November, 1937) in connection with the strike in the textile industry in that city. The Act was used at Sholapur also.

The section of the Act that was put into force rendered the offence of intimidation cognizable and non-bailable thus depriving citizens of their important safeguards which are available against the infringement of their civil liberties under the ordinary laws.

Sedition

The law of sedition as it exists to-day has been unanimously condemned by all thinking people in India as a piece of reactionary and repressive legislation. Only two provinces—North Western Frontier Province and the Punjab—ever made any attempt to repeal this law.

The Punjab Premier, the Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan frankly said that "generally the policy of the Punjab Government was to prosecute people on charges of sedition when they preached incitement to violence." The term "incitement to violence" has been defined at various times by various governments and other bodies to suit the demands of changing times. Some of these interpretations have been of a highly controversial character, deviating as they do from the accepted juristic definition of the term.

The Punjab and Bengal Governments have shown no scruples in prosecuting people for sedition, 23 persons were arrested in the Punjab under Section 124A (sedition) during 1937 and 36 in 1938 making a startling total of 59 for the two years. The total number of arrests for sedition for the two years 1937 and 1938 in Bengal is 20 five being in 1937 and 15 in 1938.

An interesting situation has been created in Bengal by the view expressed by the High Court of Calcutta in connection with the appeal preferred by the editor and the printer of the 'Hindusthan Standard' against their conviction on a charge of sedition in respect of an article published by them under the heading "Where is Bengal To-day".

The judgment made it clear that Ministers do not constitute the "Government as by law established in British India" and that any attempt to discredit them or bring them into contempt does not amount to sedition. There is a considerable drop in the number of arrests during this year under sedition, but whether it is to be attributed to this judgment is not sure. It is rumoured, however, that "the Ministry are contemplating to insert a clause in the official Records Bill seeking to give immunity to Ministers appointed under the Government of India Act from attack in the Press or on the platform."

The Act passed by the Frontier Legislative Assembly repealing the law of sedition in February 1938 did not receive the attention it deserved. More tragic is the fact that this lead has not been followed by the other Congress provinces.

Police

We have by no means seen the last of the Secret Police with the transference of the police portfolio into popular hands. Some of the Provincial Ministers have eulogised the services of this department and have openly advocated the necessity for its continuance.

Shadowing, reporting speeches of political workers and house searches are common practices in many of the provinces.

Ludhiana (Punjab) Magistrate in a sedition trial in August 1933 drew the attention of the Government to the "injustice" which was being done to speakers by allowing ordinary constables to report speeches.

The United Provinces Government alone have abolished the system of police reporting at public meetings.

Police have often interfered in strikes on the pretext of protecting property rights.

The use of firearms by the police in dispersing crowds is taking an unusually heavy toll of life. Eight persons were killed on the average every month in 1938 as a result of police shooting in British India and the Indian States taken together. During the five months ending in May 1939, the mortality averages to twelve a month. These are shocking figures without a parallel in the civilised world.

More shocking is the fact that departmental enquiries whenever and wherever undertaken have invariably exonerated the police of all blame. Life of the citizen should not be held so cheap by any sane responsible government. More humane ways should be devised to disperse unarmed crowds.

RESTRAINT ORDERS

Restraint orders in the Congress Provinces are almost exclusively issued in connection with labour disputes and Kisan troubles. There was a sudden increase in strikes immediately after the acceptance of office by the Congress Ministers. It was met by a wide-spread and punitive use of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. Despite public protest the use of section 144 Cr. P. C. in labour disputes has been fairly frequent in all parts of the country to restrict speech, movement and assembly. Picketing is not prohibited but is often prevented by the use of some section of the criminal law, as for example, the law against obstruction of traffic

BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY

No province has taken any step to lift the ban on the Communist Party of India or to remove any of the disabilities under which the Party has been labouring for the last several years. There are reasons to believe that some of the provincial governments keep close watch on the activities of the members of the Party. No serious efforts, however, have been made to prevent them from functioning unofficially and underground.

Both Madras and Bombay Governments made it very clear in the communiques they issued immediately after the assumption of office that "they will not permit the dissemination of class hatred and ideas involving the use of organised or unorganised violence in the furtherance of any object." This is a vague statement full of mischievous possibilities.

Little is served by urging the handicaps of the Constitution to delay of deprive the people of their elementary rights of citizenship. The only question we ask of those who are the custodians of our rights and liberties is whether they have utilised to the fullest extent the resources made available by the Constitution to ensure to the people their rights upon the maintenance of which depends our democracy.

A cursory glance through the Press Communiques issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union from month to month will convince anybody that there is no perceptible decrease in the aggregate volume of breaches of civil liberties all over India.

Civil liberties, particularly freedom of thought and expression, are the means by which mankind climbed from barbarism to civilisation. These are human rights not restricted to those who agree with us. It is especially, as Justice Holmes put it, for the thought we hate.

THREE ARTS IN NEW YORK

Atiya Begum, writes a correspondent, has been the guest of honour in the Salons of Mme. Sides, Mme. Patricia Pantieluff, the Buddha Society, the India League, etc., and has been appointed a hostess at the World's Fair.

The first musical social of the 3 Arts was held on the 5th of May. Among those who attended were Consuelo Kloo and Yvonne de Treville—both Opera singers—Sally Kanin of Kanin Art Studios, Mrs. Mason Starrin of Plaza, Witenstein the famous Flautist, Henrico D'Arcia of Carnegie Hall, and many other noted society people and artists.

DHARMAPURAM MUTH CELEBRATIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

MAYAVARAM, June 9.

His Holiness Shunmuga Desigar Dharmapuram Adhinam, controlling 27 temples celebrates the founder's anniversary. Several Tambirans, disciples and admirers were present. The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan, Minister, arrived last evening from Madras and had an audience with His Holiness. Tonight's procession will be picturesque when His Holiness will be conveyed in gorgeous palanquins, preceded by well-known Nadaswaram players.

Dewan Bahadur Bhave Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 9.

Intense satisfaction prevails here amongst the public and the members of the Bar over the conferment of the title of Dewan Bahadurship on Mr. M. A. Bhave District and Sessions Judge, Thana, on the eve of his retirement. He has been the recepient of numerous congratulatory messages.

Mr. Bhave who hails from Ratnagiri District joined the Judicial Department in April 1914 as a Sub-Judge. In the year 1930 he was promoted, as Assistant Judge and after serving as such at several places, he was appointed as District Judge at Poona in the year 1932. He served at Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum and Thana where he has been District and sessions Judge continuously from the August of 1934.

A. I. Socialist Party

PATNA, June 8.

A meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be held in Bombay on June 21 and subsequent days. The agenda includes Forward Bloc and Left consolidation, A.I.C.C. work, and programme of the annual conference.

A meeting of the Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party will be held on June 12 at the residence of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain in Kadamkuan to consider important organisational aspects of the party.—United Press.

Peshawar Congress Venture

PESHAWAR, June 8.

The opening of study circles for encouraging the study and discussion of political and economic problems, propagation of Khaddar, and support to the various local workers' unions were some of the decisions of the Peshawar City Congress Committee at a meeting held to formulate the yearly programme.—United Press.

PARTY TO MR. KAGAL

Proceeding To Europe To Study Town Planning

(From A Correspondent.)

A dinner party in honour of Mr. B. R. Kagal, B.E., M. R. San I., M.I.E., Land and Development Officer, New Delhi, was given by the friends and admirers of Mr. Kagal, at Cricket Stadium on Thursday and was largely attended.

Mr. Kagal is proceeding to Europe and America to study Town Planning and Housing, deputed by the Government of India to study the present Town Planning Practice in the United Kingdom. He will attend the International Housing and Town Planning Congress at Stockholm, the British Empire Games Federation as one of the India's representative, and the New York and San Francisco World Fairs to study Planning and Organisation.

Mr. Kagal's career is marked with distinction. His brilliant play for Bombay and India against Gilligan's Team in 1926 marked him out as a class cricketer.

Mr. Kagal visited Europe in 1933-34 for studying Housing and Town Planning in Berlin, Vienna and London.

GRANTS FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

LUCKNOW, June 8.

A Press Note issued by the Government of the United Provinces, Industries Department, says:—

"The sixth meeting of the Board for selecting applications for grants to assist young men in starting industrial undertakings was held under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister of Industries in the Council Chamber on April 26, 1939. Twenty-nine applications were considered, and in sixteen cases, suitable grants amounting to Rs. 9,235 were sanctioned. They covered nine industries viz. wood-working, dyeing and printing, leather-working, tanning, manufacture of electric and house fittings, engraving and brass fitting, boxmaking, hell ball making and metal casting.

"In the fifth meeting of the Board held in February last, grants amounting to Rs. 14,200 had been sanctioned to 23 applicants and covered six industries viz. wood-working, soap-making, engineering and glue-making."—United Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT OF BOMBAY

Facilities For Large Steamers

How from very humble beginnings the Port of Bombay has developed to its present gigantic position was described by Mr. F. M Surveyor, Executive Engineer, Dredging Division of the Bombay Port Trust, at a meeting held on Friday evening in the Conference Hall of Electric House. The subject of the talk was "Dredging Operations in the Port of Bombay."

Mr. Surveyor opened his lecture with a comparison of the expenditure involved in dredging operations, and said that whereas in 1880 when the Prince's Dock was opened, the capital expenditure against the plant was Rs. 6,72,534, the total cost of the plant used for dredging operations at the present time amounted to Rs. 96,-63,000.

Mr. Surveyor then went on to describe the various requirements of a dredger and also the several classes of dredgers used in clearing silt in the Bombay harbour and expressed the view that with the increase in tonnage and draft of vessels, dredging operations must be carried on with increased vigour so that the Port Trust Authorities may be prepared for further advance in the dimensions of vessels.

In conclusion, Mr. Surveyor expressed the hope that with the success that had attended dredging operations coupled with the capabilities of the harbour, the Port of Bombay would remain in the forefront in keeping pace with the development of shipping and trade.

IS HE HURT?
Use 'Dettol' quickly!
The smallest break in the skin is dangerous. It may turn septic and lead to blood poisoning. Therefore prompt action is necessary— apply 'Dettol' at once! 'Dettol' does not hurt or sting. For your children's sake — keep 'Dettol' always handy.
RECKITT & SONS Hull and London England
'DETTOL' THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC
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You'll appreciate the extra Quality!

says the PASSING SHOWMAN
Smoke PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
Try the cool smoothness of Passing Show once, and you'll never want to change to any other cigarette. The extra quality in every Passing Show comes from fine blending of pure virginia tobaccos For greater smoking pleasure, change to Passing Show to-day.
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
GOLDEN IN COLOUR. GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PS/42

for BRIGHT brassware
Brasso
Liquid Metal Polish
Have it used every week
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An effective, speedy and inexpensive treatment for Chills, Bronchitis and Muscular stiffness is BURGOYNE'S EUCALYPTUS OIL.
When inhaled, the healing fumes of this pungent oil disinfect the Nose, Throat and Bronchial passages and get rid of Head Colds, Nasal Catarrh and Bronchitis with incredible speed.
If applied externally to the Chest and Back at the first indication of pain or tightness, it will prevent Lung Congestion, Pleurisy and other serious conditions which are likely to develop from Chills and exposure, more particularly if the victim is over-fatigued or below par when attacked.
Sufferers from Rheumatism and all who have used it for sprains and strained muscles know how speedily it relieves pain and tenderness.
Other Burgoyne Products include
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD
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Obtainable in 4- and 8-oz. bottles from all dispensaries, pharmacies and dealers.
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BOMBAY: M. K. Shah & Co., Mesher Buildings, Lohar Chawl.
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MADRAS: South Indian Mercantile Co., 12 Mannaru Street.

DRINK LEVIES HEAVY TOLL

Destroys Morals And Darkens Ideals

Nation That Seeks Supremacy Must Conserve Its Moral, Physical & Mental Power

The evidence culminates against the Drink Traffic as the greatest waster the civilized world has known. Not only is it the cause of the indifference and ignorance which makes it possible for it to overcome the workers, but it is also the primary cause of most of the burdens which are crushing millions and injuring in some way almost every unit of the State, says the Prohibition Propaganda Board in a Communique.

The Drink traffic hinders the Nation's efforts at progress and reform, because by the power of alcohol it injures man's faculties for work and progress, and quenches his spirit of thrift and reform. Hence millions who drink and declare that alcohol has no power over them individually, are none the less easy victims to the social and political power of the Drink traffic.

The race for supermacy is won by a narrow margin, and the individual or nation, which would triumph must scientifically economise all physical, mental and moral weakness which it pronection that we find the Drink Traffic at its worst. The more acute evil of intemperance which directly causes the death of about 60,000 annually, is quite incidental to the far larger problem of the millions of workers who are unfit industrially, indolent mentally and indifferent socially.

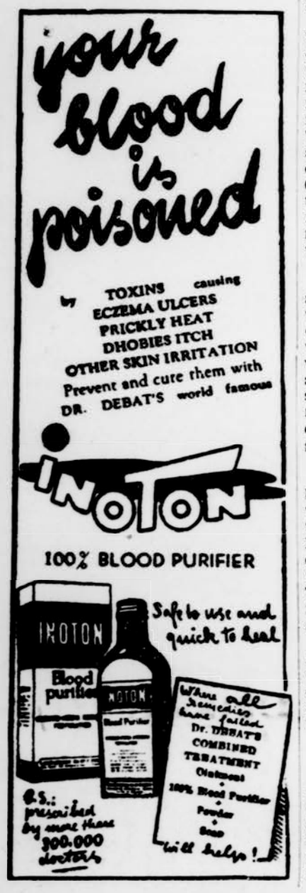
To judge the traffic by the armies of men and women which wreks annually may seen sufficient, but for every one that it wrecks, it injures a thousand. If we would understand the traffic as a national evil we must consider the physical mental and moral weakness which it pproduces in the mass of those engaged in industry and trade.

To injure a non-producer is bad to injure a producer is far worse, but to reduce a producer to a non-producer is an infamy. National prosperity and progress depend upon man. Man is the temple and man is the builder. Thus that which injures man direct is the greatest low that can smite the nation.

Man reaches the summit of life by his moral ideals; that which injures him morally, and darkens his ideals, makes direct attack on what God's crowning work.

CAWNPORE, June 5.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board at its meeting to-day decided to erect an infectious diseases hospital in the memory of the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, Congress Leader, who was killed in 1931 riots.



No Compromise Possible

Licensing Of Harmful Beverage Is Crime

The Prohibition Propaganda Board writes:—

The liquor traffic is sustained by licensing laws—without such Prohibition is supreme; for to make or sell intoxicants without a license is to break the law. Thus Prohibition as a policy is directed against all licensing laws—which protect the traffic.

Prohibition must work through political channels. To establish Prohibition as an abiding principle in Government is to destroy by law the traffic in intoxicating beverages, at present authorised and protected by law.

The only policy by which Prohibition can be established makes it necessary for the majority of voters to use their citizenship in such a way that will count against every authority that permits the traffic, and for some organised force pledged to prohibit the traffic.

The case for Prohibition is further strengthened by the fully admitted fact that no citizen has a right to make or sell intoxicants. Every license violates the accepted rights of citizenship and overrides the purposes of government, for licence permits evils which Government is instituted to prohibit, and for which the citizen pays taxes to be guarded against.

Compromise cannot enter in where the demand is for Prohibition. The impossibility of compromise accounts for the vigour with which the advocate of liquor oppose Prohibition. In every license or regulative scheme the advocates of liquor get the better of the compromise, but in Prohibition they can get nothing—except defeat; for it raises the clear and final issue of "Drink" or "No Drink."

No Legal Recognition To Evil

All Argument On Side Of Prohibition

Prohibition is based on the physiological fact that alcohol as a beverage is always injurious to the human system, and the sociological fact that the legalised traffic in intoxicating beverages is at war with the public good. The aim of Prohibition is to outlaw so pernicious an evil writes Prohibition Propaganda Board.

Prohibition is the establishment of a fundamental principle by Government in relation to the liquor traffic. It is the logical result of all partial restrictive effort, viz., complete restriction.

Prohibition is opposed to licence because licence is the legal recognition of the evil which Prohibition seeks to Prohibit. Prohibition is opposed to any compromise by which part of the evil is removed with the tacit consent to, and firmer establishment of the remainder.

Prohibition has the strongest economic and moral argument on its side, but its greatest claim on the citizen is its recognition of the supreme value of human life to the state.

Prohibition is the one foe the liquor traffic fears, for it alone challenges the right of the traffic to exist at all. It offers no compromise, and being based on the first principle of government, viz., the protection of human life, its national adoption means the annihilation of the liquor traffic.

BASIC CREDIT FOR AUNDH

The Village As A Co-operative Society

Maurice Frydman, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Aundh, sends the following interesting note regarding the schemes of rural reconstruction, which are being tried in Aundh.

Investigation into the credit problems in the villages have proved beyond doubt, that the peasant cannot afford to pay interest. Agricultural investments simply do not pay. Money borrowed on interest sooner or later kills the man, or the man kills the money.

The only beneficial form of credit for villages is interest-free credit, or "basic credit," as we call it in Aundh. No doubt, the funds for such credit must come from the revenue or from a mutual credit scheme. The Government of Aundh is considering now, how the basic credit could be introduced. The solution can be found along several lines.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS

(1) A part of the revenue of the State may be set aside for the Basic Credit Fund.

(2) Mutual credit societies; similar to those common in Japan but substituting drawing of lots to auction.

(3.) Marketing societies, giving advances against goods to be supplied in instalments over a number of years.

(4) Credit institutions dealing in kind, not in money and supplying cattle, agricultural implements, seeds, material for wells, etc., in exchange of labour or agricultural produce payable in instalments.

Instead of fostering co-operative societies for particular purposes, give credit on marketing an attempt will be made to organise each village as a co-operative society in itself, dealing with the whole of the village life. In other words the village must be not only a political, but also an economic unit, with a common economic policy and an autonomous credit and marketing organisation.

NEW "POLITICAL MAN."

A village, so organised, will represent the political, economic and cultural interests of its residents and will be the "political men" of the State. The individual—the family—the village are natural stages of social integration and any jumping over of stages unavoidably leads to the individual being stranded amongst the cog wheels of the huge State machinery and getting crushed, sometimes materially, but always mentally and morally.

LEAGUERS WAIT UPON RESIDENT

Muslim Plea For Impartial Inquiry Into Bhavnagar Incidents

RAJKOT: June 9.

The Secretary, Kathiawar Muslim League, wires:—

A deputation of Kathiawar Muslim leaders, organised by the Kathiawar Muslim League, and headed by Mr. Abdur Rahim Marfani, General Secretary, Kathiawar Muslim League, waited upon Hon. the Resident of the Western India States' Agency in connection with recent unfortunate happening in Bhavnagar.

The deputation acquainted the Resident with the alleged maltreatment of innocent Muslims of Bhavnagar and told him that unless an impartial inquiry is made Muslims are of opinion that the Muslims of Bhavnagar shall not get real justice. The deputation, moreover, appealed to the Resident to use his influence upon H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar for calling upon an impartial judge for conducting the cases of those who are under arrest.

The Resident gave a sympathetic hearing and assured the deputation that he would see that the Muslims of Bhavnagar are given justice.

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN JAIPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, June 8.

At a time when the Jaipur public, was awaiting anxiously a gesture of goodwill from the Jaipur Government it has come out with a notification proscribing the Praja Mitra of Agra and prohibition the bringing of the same into the territory of the Jaipur State. The Notification says that the paper had been carrying on a mischievous propaganda against the Jaipur Administration by publishing false and exaggerated news and misrepresenting and distorting facts to excite disaffection towards the Ruler of the State and his Government."

It may be recalled that four papers the "Hindustan," the "Vir Arjun," the "Jai Praja," and the "Saink" were proscribed during the time of the agitation, and their entry into Jaipur State territory is still banned. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Jaipur people as no good Hindi daily is now available in the market. The Calcutta and Bombay papers are late by one day and so do not interest the public to the same extent.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Cottage Industry To Be Encouraged

BOMBAY, Friday.

The National Planning Committee continued discussions on cottage industries this morning.

It is understood that the discussion on the topic is concluded and that every possible encouragement will be given to the cottage industries.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Committee adopted the following instructions for incorporation in the note for the guidance of all the Sub-Committees:

(1) The principal objective of planning the national economy is to attain, as far as possible, national self-sufficiency, and not primarily for purposes of foreign markets. This does not exclude international trade, which should be encouraged. But with a view to avoid economic imperialism. The first charge on the country's produce, agricultural and industrial, should be to meet the domestic needs of food supply, raw materials and manufactured goods. But outlets for surplus goods may be explored to meet the requirements of India's international indebtedness.

EMIGRATION.

(2) In the planned economy of India emigration shall not be based on the deliberate policy of developing population so as to create a surplus to settle in other countries, but such surplus may be allowed to emigrate through agreements with other countries, with due regard to the rights of such settlers in those parts.

The Committee then considered the terms of reference of the Sub-committees to be formed. This matter will be considered further to-morrow.

Several Sub-committees met in the afternoon.

Mr. Ambalal's Party

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai gave a tea-party in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of the National Planning Committee at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday evening. There was a large and distinguished gathering present.

NO SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA

SHOLAPUR, June 9.

The Arya Satyagraha Samiti has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Opponents of the Satyagraha, in order to weaken the movement, are carrying on false propaganda in the Press through their agents, and are trying to give the impression that the Satyagraha is soon going to be suspended or may be called off. Such news is absolutely false and unfounded. The public are requested not to place any credit in such reports circulated either through the Press or on radio unless officially confirmed by International Aryan League, Delhi.

"There is no likelihood of an early termination of the struggle, which will continue till the Aryas' just demands are met."—United Press.

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NEW MODELS OF OUTSTANDING MERIT AND VALUE
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TO FIT SNUGLY ROUND THE WRIST
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All these models are fitted with fine silver finish keyless lever movements, non-magnetic escapement, compensating nickel-steel hairspring and balance wheel, and fully jewelled with 15 fine rubies. Two of the watches shown have curved cases, which accommodate themselves to the shape of the wrist.
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"SINCE I STARTED USING 501 SPECIAL SOAP"

"It is not so easy to notice when coloured saries or shirts have been poorly washed. But the proof is in white clothes and dhoties!

Since I started using 501 Special Soap in our home, not only have all our clothes been better washed—but I have also saved money, because the 501 Special package contains more soap than many other similar packages; besides it is a truly Swadeshi product".

(Translation from Gujerati)

Sushila Sethna

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TRY this soap in your own home at our expense. On receipt of 1 anna stamp together with this advertisement, we will send you a free sample packet. Write to:

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PURE SWADESHI — FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

501 "SPECIAL" SOAP

MAKES WHITE CLOTHES STAY WHITE

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Arya Satyagrahi's Sad End

AURANGABAD, June 9.

Sunhera, an Arya Satyagrahi from the Punjab, who was arrested along with Mr. Mahashe Krishna, sixth dictator of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti, Sholapur, died yesterday morning.

He was suffering from fever since June 5 and was removed to the Civil Hospital where he died.

Mr. Mahasahe Krishna and twelve Satyagrahis were brought to the hospital, where the last ceremony was performed in the presence of about 500 Hindus. The body was taken to the cremation ground followed by the dictator and other Satyagrahis, and the funeral ceremony was performed by the Arya Satyagrahis.

Sunhera was aged 22 years of age and had married only last month.—United Press.

TALCHER REFUGEE PROBLEM

Mehtab To Discuss With Orissa Authorities

CUTTACK, June 9.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, reached here last evening after interviewing Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay in connection with the Orissa States problem.

Mr. Mehtab will shortly confer with the authorities concerned regarding the settlement of the Talcher refugee question.—United Press.

ON A HOT DAY...
Vimto is the ideal thirst quencher. It is a fine, full-flavoured fruit drink. Vimto is a pure fruit beverage, made from many fruits.
Always ask for Vimto after your swim or whenever you are hot and THIRSTY.
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Also TRY OUR Famous GOLDEN "VIM" CRUSHES
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Sparkling AERATED VIMTO
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THE DRINK OF HEALTH
BOTTLED BY ROGERS
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MONSOONISH WEATHER AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 9

Perfect monsoonish weather prevails here.

Skies are overcast and it drizzled the whole of this evening.

Latest Figures Of Satyagraha Arrests

SHOLAPUR, June 9.

The latest figures of Satyagrahis who courted arrest on June 5 are: Aurangabad 782, Bezwada 37, Paithan 60, Chanda 63, Umerkhed 140, Hyderabad 30, Kopbal 25.

Swami Swatantranand arrived in Sholapur last evening.—United Press.

Nineteen Injured In Lucknow Clash

LUCKNOW, June 9.

Nineteen Shias and four Sunnis are reported to have been injured when a Shia-Sunni clash occurred this afternoon near the Asafuddaula Imambara, the storm centre of the Tabarra agitation.

It is reported that the Sunnis gathered at the Tila Mosque which is situated opposite the Asafuddaula Imambara, only the road running between them and the Shias.

It is stated that from words they came to blows and that there was a free exchange of brickbats. Meanwhile the District Superintendent of Police with a strong contingent of police arrived on the scene and dispersed the mob and effected several arrests in connection with the Tabarra agitation.—United Press.

News From U. S. A.

Indians' Drive For U. S. Citizenship.

HELP ORGANISED FOR CHINESE... ROOSEVELT DECLARES PEACEFUL POLICY...POISON DEATH RING

(News Press Service)

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail.)

Gratified by the excellent reception they received from government officials and Congressmen, a committee representing the India Welfare League returned to New York confident of support for their campaign to change United States naturalization laws to enable Indians living in this country to vote. Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who led the successful fight to oust Blanton Winship as Governor of Puerto Rico, promised the delegation his full support for a bill granting Indians citizenship rights if it is introduced into Congress.

Mubarek Ali Khan, President of the League, dispatched a letter to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California as soon as he arrived in New York asking that he aid the organization in its drive by drafting and introducing such a bill. The letter, dated May 24, stated in part:

"There are more than 3,000 Indians living in the United States, many of whom have been living here many years, working at honest trades and professions, who have earned the right, we feel, to participate as American citizens in the Government of their country. At present our organization is obtaining signatures of various people in all fields of life and profession in the form of a petition to Congress and the President of the United States to enact a law to permit Indians to vote."

Another delegation from the League will leave New York for Washington on June 4 to canvas additional Congressional and government leaders and seek to enlist them behind its campaign.

Roosevelt's Mother Aids Chinese Fund

NEW YORK.—Reflecting the sympathies of her eminent son, Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of a committee in process of organization to aid Chinese refugees, wounded soldiers and civilians through the sale of Chinese art objects and heirlooms donated by leading families. The sale will be held at the Parish-Watson Gallery here beginning June 1 and continuing for two weeks. In accepting the Honorary Chairmanship, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Because I am deeply interested in anything that can be done to relieve the suffering of the poor Chinese refugees, I am serving as Honorary Chairman of the committee for the sale of Chinese art goods sent to America by Madame Sun Yat-Sen and other women in China."

Memorial Meetings For Chinese War Victims

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper of the World Council of Churches has issued a call to American churches to hold memorial meetings for Chinese victims of Japanese aggression within the next few weeks. The call was prompted by the brutal bombing of Chungking early this month in which nearly 10,000 persons were killed. Miss Pearl Buck, famous author and authority on China, is supporting Dr. Leiper's request for a day of prayer. She believes the present U. S. neutrality legislation makes this country an ally of the Japanese army. Dr. Leiper pointed out that American churches will have celebrated on May 28, 'Memorial Day,' for those who have given their lives in America that freedom might prevail. He added: "It would be fitting on a subsequent Sunday, or some early date, to remember those who have died in China, particularly since our country has been the chief invisible partner of Japan in the destruction of a nation whose integrity we had ourselves guaranteed to respect. Prayer for the suffering might well be coupled with a prayer that we will soon see the horror of our own inconsistent and un-Christian conduct."

Roosevelt Declares Peaceful Policy

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has given heart to the world democracies by his clear and vigorous pronouncement that "the dominant purpose of the foreign policy of the United States" is peaceful trade relations. The declaration was made on the occasion of the celebration in this country of Foreign Trade Week. "Pacific intercourse is still the ideal of most of the world," the President said, and added: "Our hope and aims are that peaceful interchange shall again become the normal state of affairs."

Hailing the reciprocal trade agreement programme which his administration has been pressing for the past five years, the President emphasized, that these agreements are "based upon the principle of equality of treatment, for the reduction of excessive trade barriers."

Official circles interpreted the President's message as being the final word in rejection of barter systems employed by the Rome-Berlin axis so far as the United States was concerned. It was also inferred that the frequent use by the President of the word "peaceful" indicated that this country, so long as Roosevelt is President, would not look favourably upon aggressor nations seeking to purchase war materials here which would be used to continue aggression.

Bare Link Between Anti-Semites

Washington—A Congressional committee investigating un-American activities has disclosed the existence of an international organization of anti-Jewish and anti-Communist groups in the United State, Italy and Germany, which holds annual congresses and which is seeking to unify Nazi and fascist organizations in the United States for the overthrow of the Government.

George Deatherage, Commander of the Knights of the White Camelia, admitted to the committee that plans were afoot to merge about 500 fascist groups in the United States under the leadership of Major General George Van Horn Moseley, retired, who has toured the country preaching diatribes against Roosevelt's foreign policy. He also admitted that all these groups are ready to follow the retired army officer.

Deatherage has stated he has had conference with an official in the German Embassy and with high Republican Party leaders to discover how Hitler financed his Nazi movement and to discuss the need for funds to conduct his anti-Semitic campaign. Correspondence of John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman of the Republican Party, linked him with the anti-Semitic campaign, although he disavowed any connection with it. With other prominent Republicans likewise implicated it is felt that the chances of the next Republican candidate for President have been impaired.

Moving to counteract popular resentment against the Republicans, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York leading candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, has ordered the arrest of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, notorious fascist organization in the United States, on charges of grand larceny and forgery involving dols. 14,548,59. Mayor La Guardia, New York's strong anti-fascist official, has been seeking prosecution of the American Fuehrer following an investigation which revealed a large number of misdemeanors.

"Good Neighbour" Policy

Washington—President Roosevelt's "good neighbour" policy received added impetus with his signing of a commercial and financial aid treaty with President Asastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, but behind the formality of placing signatures upon a document lies the chessboard movements of events of far greater importance. In addition to demonstrating anew the friendly relations between the United States and the countries of Central and South America by assisting the economic position of Nicaragua, the United States is using its vast financial resources to combat the German and Italian propaganda prevalent in the nations to the South of this country.

The United States has recognised that direct financial aid and equitable export and import treaties are essential factors in making the "good neighbour" policy work to the advantage of democracy and peace. The treaty with Nicaragua holds further significance, however. Informed circles still cling to the belief that some day the United States may build a canal across Nicaragua which would serve the same military and commercial purpose as the present successful Panama Canal. For this reason the United States must take pains to maintain complete accord with the small Central American country.

The scientific advancement of faster ships and planes has compelled the United States to look into the future of another possible war and to take adequate steps to bolster its national defence. It is entirely likely that a Nicaraguan Canal may be one of those steps in aiding the movement of American warships which must defend the four thousand miles of American coastline.

Poison Death Ring

New York—A quick trial and a demand for the mass execution of an astounding criminal syndicate responsible for more than 100 poison deaths is being sought by Philadelphia authorities. The syndicate dealt exclusively in the murder of husbands and wives for the sake of collecting insurance and has been operating for ten years, investigation has disclosed. Included in the poison ring are disgruntled husbands and wives who sought to rid themselves of their spouses and at the same time obtain financial benefits.

The leaders of the syndicate included a "witch doctor" who prepared the death-dealing concoctions containing arsenic and furnished directions for their use. Also trapped were a physician who issued false death certificates, an insurance man who secured the insurance for the proposed victims, and a woman known for her "kiss of death," who married six times, each marriage taking place as soon as the preceding husband was laid in his grave. Altogether, twenty-six plotters are in the hands of the authorities. Should all receive the death penalty it will be the first time in the history of the United States that a mass execution of such proportions will have taken place.

Submarine Tragedy

New York—Twenty-six members of the U.S. submarine Squalus are feared to be dead at the bottom of the sea, trapped when the submersible sank with all hands aboard off the coast of New Hampshire in the worst submarine tragedy in U.S. naval history. Of the 59 officers and crew on board when the ill-fater vessel dived 240 feet following failure on the part of a seaman to close the main induction valve, 33 have been brought to the surface by means of a huge diving bell in what is considered the most heroic rescue in naval annals.—News Press Service.

Desperate Gangster's Grim Battle For Life

4 Hours' Fierce Attack And 650 Rounds Of Fire By Police Couldn't Dislodge Him From House

FEROZEPORE, June 5.

Zora, a notorious outlaw for whose arrest the Punjab Government had offered a reward of more than Rs. 2,000 and who had created a reign of terror in Bazidpur in September last when he shot dead six persons, has at last been killed by the Faridkot State police following a four-hour fierce encounter in the village of Babal Klan in the Faridkot State.

On being informed that Zora was present in the house of Arjan Singh in the village of Babal Klan, the Superintendent of Police of Faridkot, Captain Sardar Ajaib Singh, organised a strong police party to go to the village. Without any loss of time the State police hastened to the village and on arriving there threw a cordon round it.

Zora was cooking his food outside a house when on seeing the police he rushed inside the house and seizing his rifle opened fire on the police. The Superintendent of Police, Faridkot, asked Zora to surrender which the outlaw refused to do and a regular encounter started.

Zora was armed with a rifle, a double barrelled-gun and a pistol and several rounds of ammunition. After four hours' constant exchange of firing in which the State police fired no less than 650 rounds of ammunition the police decided to set the house on fire. Tins of kerosene oil were poured down the roof to the accompaniment of firing and the house was set on fire. Trapped in the flames Zora was burnt to death and his body reduced to cinders.

Throughout the encounter the door of the house remained wide open but no body dared to go near it as Zora was a crack shot.

Zora, who was wanted for numerous murders, dacoities and other violent crimes, was a resident of the village of Baja Khanna in the Faridkot State and had escaped from the State jail some time back.

Gathering round him a number of desperadoes, he started on a career of violent crime in and around the district of Ferozepore and the surrounding States.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Only in August last he along with his companion had created a reign of terror for full four hours in the village of Bazidpur, in Ferozepore, where the desperadoes moved from house to house, shooting people, rifling safes, and setting fire to dwellings. Five villagers were shot dead and a woman burnt to death.

In September last Zora suddenly turned up with his associates at the village of Mari, in the jurisdiction of the police station of Nathana, and shooting dead two persons rode away on camels carrying away with him a fourteen year old daughter of a blacksmith who had been instrumental in the arrest of some of his companions. The residents of Nathpura and Gidar went in pursuit firing several shots at the fleeing men, but without any success.

For the last two years every movement of the outlaw was being closely followed by the police who were hot on his trail. Zora never slept in a house at night due to fear of being trapped by the police or the inhabitants of the village nor did he take food from the hands of any person for fear of being poisoned.

FIGHTING FOR RIGHTS AGAINST GOVT.

Shia Students' Federation Decides Against Suspension Of Present Agitation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

The Working Committee of the All-India Shia Students' Federation has decided that the settlement of the Madh-e-Sahaba and Tabarra controversy is not possible so long as the Shias are not placed on the same footing as the Sunnis and their rights were not recognised by the Government.

The Committee has appreciated the goodwill shown by Maulana Azad and other leaders; but has reminded them that the Shias are fighting for the recognition of their rights against the Government and there was nothing to settle with the Sunnis regarding the suspension of the Tabarra agitation. The Committee held that the suspension was not possible as it would have detrimental effect upon the Shia movement. It was further held that negotiations could be carried on without the suspending of agitation.

HARIJANS WELCOME PROHIBITION

The North Gujarat Dalit Samaj Conference held recently at Ambli Asan passed a resolution congratulating the Government of Bombay on the success of prohibition in Ahmedabad and on their decision to introduce prohibition in Bombay from August 1, 1939.

By another resolution the conference congratulated the Government on the introduction of literacy campaign and adult education in the province. The resolutions have been communicated to the Prime Minister—A. P.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL RUNS AMOCK

4 Persons Shot Down

PESHAWAR, June 8.

A report has been received here of an Afghan official running amock at Dakka (Afghanistan), a few miles from Landikotal in the British territory.

The official, it is stated, shot down four persons. One of them is an Indian doctor on his way from Kabul to Peshawar and the rest are junior Afghan officials.

The assailant is reported to have been arrested near Torkham on the Indo-Afghan border and sent to Kabul.—United Press.

CHUNGKING, June 9.

The Government have issued a warrant for the arrest of Wang-Ching-Wei, former Vice-President of the Kuomintang who is officially accused of having visited Tokyo in connection with his "traiterous activities".—Reuter.

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Give him SCOTT'S EMULSION, the tonic-food prescribed by Doctors for 60 years. In a few weeks you will see him gain weight, vigour and new joy. Scott's is a balanced strengthener; it contains:

COD LIVER OIL — Nature's own food-tonic and concentrated source of:

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PHYSICAL TRAINING — without a sound structure of bone, muscle and nerves, scientific exercising cannot develop children into 100% fit men and women. SCOTT'S EMULSION builds up the under-weight body, enriches the blood and strengthens the nerves. It provides the material for physical training to develop and prevents overstrain from exercise.

1 dessert spoonful of Scott's Emulsion has more bone-building value than 2 pints of fresh milk.

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Sold in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles—the larger size is better value.

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1—The actual number of germs killed in 15 seconds by undiluted Listerine Antiseptic were over 600 million.

2—Listerine Antiseptic proved to be perfectly safe for all body cavities.

You use an antiseptic for one reason only—to destroy the germs that threaten your health.

Then, how can you afford to take chances with antiseptics diluted so much that they cannot possibly be effective? Not only are they a waste of your money, but they actually endanger your health by NOT destroying the disease germs that threaten you.

Test after test has shown the remarkable germ-killing powers of Listerine Antiseptic. It is a safe antiseptic, too, because it comes in just the proper strength. Be safe, get results—demand Listerine Antiseptic.

LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Trade And Finance

Gilt-Prices Stationary

Steady Tone In Share Bazar

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

MONEY.

The short-term money market was colourless throughout the period under report, day-to-day funds being offered at 3/4 per cent. per annum.

The Reserve Bank of India returns compiled upto 2nd June 1939 reveal an increase of Rs. 127.53 lakhs in the active note circulation and a decline of .054 per cent. in the ratio of gold plus sterling assets to total liabilities. In the Banking Department, Government Deposits have increased by Rs. 27.25 lakhs, whereas Bankers' Deposits reveal a fall of Rs. 175.08 lakhs. Investments show a microscopic increase of Rs. 5 lakhs Balances held abroad are down by Rs. 53 lakhs, whilst Government have borrowed a further amount of Rs. 6 lakhs under 'Ways and Means', thus increasing the total borrowings under this head to Rs. 66 lakhs.

Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills were smaller compared to last week, totalling about Rs. 3.81 crores whereof Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate Rs. 0-15-9 per cent. per annum. Further Rs. 2 crores of Treasury Bills will be sold by tender on the 12th of June 1939. Term money rates were fractionally lower, 3 months' money quoting no better than 3/4 per cent. to 1 per cent., while 6 months' were quoted at 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 cent.

GILT-EDGED.

Gilt-edged prices maintained the improvement recorded last week and prices in almost all cases were stationary around the opening level. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock, after improving initially from £86-3/4 to £87, declined to £86-1/2 but finally closed higher at £86-3/4, whilst 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper moved narrowly between Rs. 97 and Rs. 97-2. There was very little turnover among medium and short-dated bonds, but some business was reported amongst long-dated one. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was static at Rs. 99, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 102-2 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan at Rs. 104. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds closed unchanged at Rs. 107-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 115 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 114-4. 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan was steady around Rs. 99-15 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan around Rs. 103-11. Business in 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan was done at Rs. 97-6, whilst 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan changed hands at Rs. 111-1.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firmed up during the week and whereas there were buyers of spot T. T. at 1s. 5-59/64d. towards the close buyers quoted no better than 1s. 5-29/32d. with sellers at 1s. 5-7/8d. Absence of outward remittance and business in connection with export of gold as also demand for inward remittances by foreigners for purchases of gold for earmarking were responsible for the steadier tone. Small showing of merchandise export bills was also reported.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, sterling was bid in terms of the dollar and the sterling/dollar cross-rate, which opened at 468.34 cents, advanced to 468.71 cents, but closed lower at 468.44 cents. The demand for sterling was reported to be the result of bear-covering and some repatriation of funds remitted to New York earlier in the year. The British Control was reported to have intervened at the higher level with a view to check a sharp upward movement in the sterling/dollar cross-rate. The premium on three months' forward delivery remained unchanged around 1.38 cents throughout. The sterling/franc rate moved narrowly between 176.76 and 176.73 during the week, whilst the discount on three months' forward francs, after narrowing from 31 cents to 21 cents, widened at the close to 28 cents. Among other European currencies, the guilder was inclined to be offered on rumours of internal political differences in Holland and the sterling guilder rate, which stood at 8.74-7/16 on the opening day, eased to 8.82-1/2, but rallied and closed at 8.78-7/8, while the premium on three months' forward guilders, gradually narrowed from 1.25 cents to 0.50 cents, but reacted and closed at 0.62 cents. The belga moved between 27.52-1/4 and 27.50-3/4 and the lira between 89.10 and 89.05. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Chinese dollar, after opening at 8d., suddenly gave way at the close when it was quoted no better than 7-1/4d., the yen keeping unchanged around 1s. 2d. throughout.

GOLD.

Opening at Rs. 37-2, spot gold gradually declined to Rs. 37-1-6 at the close in sympathy with firmer rupee/sterling exchange. Lowest interest rates and comparatively large absorption of spot supplies by the Reserve Bank of India were responsible for lower premium on forward deliveries. July settlement gold, which stood at 4-1/2 pies over spot at the opening, declined to 1-1/2 pies at the close and August settlement commanded a premium of 3 pies over July. Comparatively little business in connection with export was reported, but purchases by the Reserve Bank of India during the week amounted to about 60,000 ounces according to the market estimates. In London, the price of spot gold was gradually marked down from 148s. 5d. to 148s. 4d., closing higher again at 148s. 5d., whilst the premium of gold over the dollar arbitrage parity varied between nothing and 1/2d. The price of spot sovereigns was almost static around Rs. 23-11 during the week. Owing to the incidence of the June settlement, arrivals of gold from upcountry increased to about 15,000 tolas a day, but floating stocks are about unchanged at 40,000 tolas. The offtake remains unchanged at 1,500 tolas a day. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 70,557 in gold bullions and coins, whilst gold worth Rs. 8,90,362 was shipped to London per s.s. "Comorin" last week. Gold worth Rs. 18,50,660 has also gone forward to New York per Pres. Harrison. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 37-2 and Rs. 37-1-6, for spot, Rs. 37-2 and Rs. 37-1-9 for June settlement, Rs. 37-2-6 and Rs. 37-1-9 for July settlement and Rs. 37-2-6 and Rs. 37-2 for August settlement.

SILVER.

Variations in the price of silver were comparatively small. The spot quotation, after opening at Rs. 52-11, declined and closed at Rs. 52-10. July settlement silver was quoted at 1-1/2 annas and August settlement 3-1/2 annas under spot. Business was largely confined to carry-over transactions, but some buying of call-option by the general public and of put option by bear speculators was reported. In London, the spot price of the metal varied between 20d. and 1945/16d., whilst the discount on two months' forward delivery was unchanged at 3/16d. throughout.

Floating stocks of silver are estimated at about 2,800 bars, whilst the offtake works out to 40 bars a day. 545 bars of silver were imported during the week, whilst silver coins worth Rs. 9,148 were also imported. Silver valued at Rs. 4,200 is 'en route' to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 52-11 and Rs. 52-10 for spot and June settlement and Rs. 52-10 and Rs. 52-9 for July settlement.

CALCUTTA

The price of hessians for forward delivery dropped from Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 9-1-6 earlier in the week and closed unchanged, whilst conditions in the jute section remained much the same as in the preceding week and the volume of turnover was also meagre.

SHARES

The share market was characterised by a steady undertone but the price movements were comparatively small during the period under report. Tata Iron and Steel Deferreds, after touching Rs. 1,440, declined and closed at Rs. 1,407-8 on profit-taking, whilst Ordinaries improved from Rs. 291 to Rs. 299, but reacted and closed at Rs. 292-8. The cotton mill section was relatively more active during the week and prices advanced in sympathy with the general tone of the market. Bombay Dyeings, after improving from Rs. 768-12 to Rs. 785, declined and closed at Rs. 773-12. Centuries gained wellnigh 8 points to Rs. 221, Central Indias put up about 5 points to Rs. 221 and Kohinoors improved to Rs. 233, but at the close were marked down at Rs. 216-8, Rs. 216 and Rs. 228 respectively. There was good speculative inquiry in Colaba Lands which advanced from Rs. 120 to Rs. 134 mid-week, but later reacted and closed at Rs. 127-8. Gokaks showed a slow but steady rise from Rs. 198-8 to Rs. 201, closing at Rs. 199-8. The Hydro-electric group of shares was almost stationary: Andhra Valleys moved narrowly between Rs. 1,470 and Rs. 1,452-8 and Tata Powers between Rs. 1,315 and Rs. 1,292-8. Bombay Trams were fairly well maintained around Rs. 130-4 and Tata Hydros kept unchanged around Rs. 153-8. Bank shares were somewhat better in sympathy with giltedged: Bank of Indias were quoted at Rs. 144-8, Central Banks around Rs. 34-6 and Reserve Banks around Rs. 112-8 at the close. Imperial Bank Fully Paids, on the other hand, were somewhat easy at the close around Rs. 1,550 and Partly Paids around Rs. 382-8. In the miscellaneous section, Associated Cements were firm mid-week, the quotation touching Rs. 138-4. But there was considerable liquidation towards the close and the price consequently gave way to Rs. 135-4. Bombay Burmas attracted the attention of speculators and moved up from Rs. 476 to Rs. 510, closing lower at Rs. 501-4. Belapurs displayed a quieter tendency, the price slowly moving down from Rs. 183 to Rs. 180-8 at the close. Scindia Steams and New Indias were well maintained around Rs. 17-13 and Rs. 39-2 respectively.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 2nd June 1939.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised— 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up —75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders— Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		83,50,79,000
Loans against Securities per contra		...
Acceptances for Constituents		7,44,000
Sundries		1,19,74,000
Rupees		95,95,47,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	40,36,02,000	
Other Authorised Investments	93,32,000	41,29,34,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	9,19,07,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	22,99,49,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,42,23,000	37,60,79,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,44,000
Dead Stock		1,88,01,000
Sundries		79,03,000
Bullion		...
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	6,39,31,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,91,55,000	14,30,86,000
Rupees		95,95,47,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/13
4 per cent 1960/70	111/12
5 per cent 1945/55	114/3
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	27/10
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	34/6
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve	112/12
Union Bank	6/2/8
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	352/8
Ambica	275
Arun	220
Arvind	1110
Asok	180
Bharatkhand	2000
Bombay Dyeing	772/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	1/3
Calico	573/2
Central India	215/10
Century	216/4
Colaba	126/14
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	465
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	140/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	36/4
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	227/8
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	80
Morarji	117/8
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	198/12
Raipur	610
Rajnagar	179/6
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	64
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	213/2
Vishnu	1032/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord	153/2
Tata Power Ord	1302/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	145/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/4
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	147/8
Bombay Tram	130
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	347/8
Associated Cements	135
Belapur	180
Bombay Burma New	171/4
Bombay Burma Old	500
Bombay Steam	295
Bombay Telephone	69
Br B Petrol	4/3/6
Burma Corporation	5/13
Dalmia Cement	12/4
Indian Bleaching	97/8
Industrial Investment Tr	44
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/12
Indian Iron	24/13
Mysore Sugar	31/4
Port Canning	71/8
Premier Construction	72/8
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/12
Shivrajpur	38/8
Tata Oil	38
Tata Steel Ordy	292/8
Tata Steel Defd	1405
Bengal Steel Corp	12/13
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/10
Howrah	53/2
Hukumchand	5/4
Kamarhatty	484
Kanknarrah	372
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, June 8

	This week
Total bullions	£226,700,000
Public deposits	18,400,000
(a) Other deposits	136,700,000
Government securities	114,200,000
(b) Other securities	30,400,000
Notes and coin	28,400,000
Notes in circulation	498,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	18.29 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include	100,600,000
(b) Other securities include	7,800,000
Other deposits	155,100,000
Total securities	144,600,000

NO SUPPORT TO BRITAIN DURING WAR

Mohamand Tribesmen's Decision

PESHAWAR, June 8.

"No support to Britain during war."

This decision was taken at a conference of the various chiefs of Mohamand tribesmen who assembled at Nawagai in the remote tribal area.

The conference was held at the invitation of Badshahgul, son of the late Haji of Turengzai who was a declared enemy of the British Government.

Badshahgul stressed the need of some organisational programme for the tribesmen with a view to making united action possible in time of crisis.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN'S HOUSE ATTACHED

LYALLPUR, June 8.

The house of Mehta Ram Rakha, a Congress worker of Lyallpur, has been attached by the Court for the realisation of a fine of Rs. 200 imposed upon him by the High Court in a contempt of court case in which he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and imprisonment for six months or till he purges the contempt by expressing regret.

Mehta Ram Rakha has already served his full term of imprisonment along with Lala Chint Ram Thapur who was also similarly convicted.—United Press.

GOLD EXPORT FROM INDIA

During the week ending June 3, 1939, gold to the value of Rs. 27,00,000 was exported from Bombay by sea.

During the same period gold bullion worth Rs. 1,333 was exported by air from Karachi to Muscat territory and Trucial Oman.

SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 2nd June, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	Rs. 123,16,69,000
(b) In Burma	6,52,56,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	104,81,76,000
(b) In Burma	4,38,87,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	4,88,91,000
(b) In Burma	2,08,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	39,000
(b) In Burma	21,97,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	79,45,000
(b) In Burma	89,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	33,01,000
(b) In Burma	75,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	13,44,49,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	115,48,31,000
(b) In Burma	4,29,81,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	7,40,74,000
(b) In Burma	30,14,000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA RATE

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

No. 118

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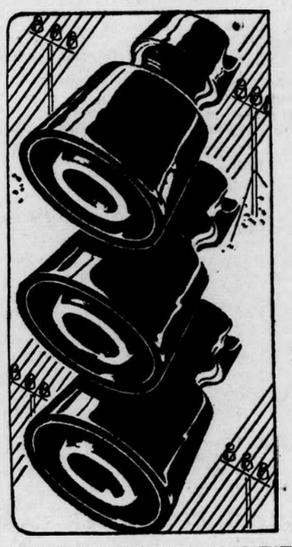

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GHATKOPAR

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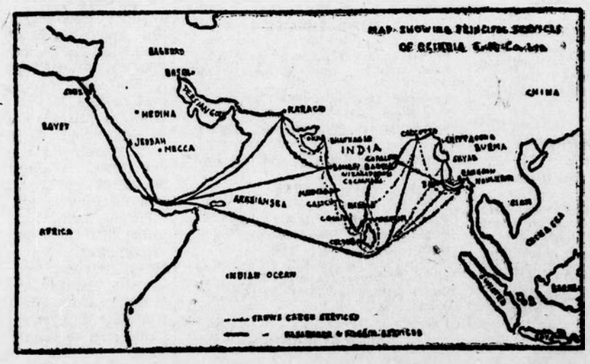

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Scattered Selling In Local Wheat And Linseed

LONDON MARKETS DULL

BOMBAY: June 9.

NEW YORK COTTON

The sentiment in New York Cotton was better, but the activity was restrained by the uneasiness of Liverpool where prospects of subsidy are having bearish effect. In the meanwhile indications of slightly unfavourable weather news causes better feeling.

Broach quotations during the night session showed little variation.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

In fine, the feeling was dull and easier as week-end considerations restricted initiative.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

The absence of any encouraging pointers from abroad brought in scattered selling and realising. Later tendency improved.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 9.

Previous closing	8.39
To-day's opening	8.42
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.45
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 9.

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.70
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.69
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 174
April May 1940	Rs. 161

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 9.

The trading in October began at 8.42 i.e. three points higher than the last closing.

Prices advanced on scattered trade and foreign buying but the demand thereafter subsided with October reacting to 8.39.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 9.

The trading in Broach J/A. commenced at Rs. 173-12 and then slightly the rate fell to Rs. 173-8 but closed unchanged at Rs. 173-12.

April/May opened at Rs. 161-0 and finally closed at Rs. 160-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 9.

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July	(9.24/9.24) 9.31/9.30
October	(8.38/8.32) 8.42/8.42
December	(8.18/8.17) 8.19/8.19

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 9.

American July	(5.20) 5.05
American October	(4.78) 4.65
Giza July	(6.68) 6.59
Giza October	(6.72) 6.64

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 9.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe	(1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 1/2 sellers) £25 1/4 sellers

Dunlop August (£28 1/2) £28 1/2 sellers

Lightning August (£26 1/2) £26 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (£8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 paid and value.

Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and value) 8 7/16 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/16 sellers £12 1/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 1/4 paid) £12 3/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 1/2 buyers £225 3/4 sellers. Dull) £225 buyers £225 1/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady) £14 7/16 buyers £14 9/16 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 1/2) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2

Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 9.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 4s 1/2d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 9.

Previous closing	4.68 7/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 9.

Previous closing	4.68.44
To-day's opening	4.68.43
To-day's closing	4.68.25

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 9.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 9.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.43 and moved within narrow range owing to lack of interest.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued steady with no variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.181

New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94

Berlin on Milan (0.67) 0.87

London on Milan (89.07) 89.07

London on Shanghai (0-6 3/4 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-4

Silver (19 15/16d) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 9.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculative and general selling. India buying. American trade buying at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 9.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 19 7/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 11/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 9.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 9.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 49 1/4d. Prices declined on absence of support coupled with favourable weather news from Europe and North-America.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 9.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.75. Prices declined on lack of support and absence of outside interest following favourable crop news with the rate easing to 0.74 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 9.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 44 5/8) dol 44 1/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 7/8) dol 25

U S Common New Stock (dol 48 3/4) dol 48 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, May 31, £87
Thursday, June 1, £86 3/4 Ex Div.
Friday, June 2, £86 3/4
Monday, June 5 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2
Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2
Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 9.

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £96 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £86 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/4) £107

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£104) £103 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£99 1/4) £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 3/8) £102 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 3/4) £68 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95 5/8) £95 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 £102 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 7/8) £107 3/4

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/8) £94 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 5/8) £107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 9.

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet.

Giltedged securities received some support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-9) 17-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-10 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-3) 25-3
Imperial Chemical (31-3) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54 3/4) £53
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99-4 1/2) 98-9
Carreas 'A' (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-1 1/2) 132-6
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (95-0) 94-6
Bradford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (5-0) 5-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-9) 32-9 32-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-6) 27-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-3) 3-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 19-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/8) dol 52 1/8
Indian Iron (37-6) 37-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Empire of India (25-7 1/2) 25-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-7 1/2) 27-0
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 7/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-7 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 71-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (89-4 1/2) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (74-4 1/2) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (85-0) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 5/8) £35 1/2 £34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/4) £34 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£15 3/4) £15 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£17 3/4) £17 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport 'C' (£80) £80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Internationals Firm: Kaffirs Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 9.

On the Stock Exchange following the disappearance of yesterday's nervousness the markets opened steady, but the absence of demand owing to weekend considerations caused a further downdrift in prices. Kaffirs finally steadier on latest dividends, which were well received. Oils moved narrowly. Giltedged securities were fractionally easier. Internationals were firm, closing with useful gains.

Wall Street opened firmer.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 9.

SILVER

Silver ready	52	8	0
Silver Ashad	52	6	0
Silver Shravan	52	4	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	9
Gold Shravan	37	2	3
Sovereign	23	10	6

PRINCES' DILEMMA

(Continued from page 1

that more than 60 Ministers of States were present at the meeting. Sardar C. S. Angre, Foreign Minister of Gwalior, presided.

It is learnt that the Committee took up the threads of discussions held at its last Conference in Gwalior. The Committee is understood to have formulated certain decisions to be placed at the Joint Conference of Rulers and Representatives at their meeting to-day (Saturday). The Report of the Hydari Committee, the Revised Instrument of Accession and the opinion of Mr. J. H. Morgan on "Federation" were learnt to be the main subjects which were discussed and on which decisions were stated to have been taken at the meeting.

MARITIME REVENUE

It is understood that the feeling that inland maritime export revenue of States would be affected, if the States accepted the Government of India Act with the Revised Instrument of Accession, was expressed and emphasised by the speakers at the meeting.

The Ministers present at the meeting included those from the States in Central India, Rajaputana, Eastern Agency, Orissa, Gujarat, Western India, Deccan and South India.

REFORMS QUESTION

It will be recalled that the Standing Committee of the Ministers met on the previous day and discussed about the administrative reforms in the States. It is likely that the discussions will be pursued. It is, however, difficult to say whether such discussions were the result of the thought-waves travelling and knocking against "the bulwarks of medievalism, feudalism and autocracy with irresistible force" or designed as a clever move on the part of some of the Advisers of the States to be only tractable to the wishes of the Viceroy.

VIGOROUS CANVASSING

It is learnt that the Ministers who are now present in Bombay are busy trying to mould the opinions of different States in regard to the decision to be taken at the Joint Conference. Vigorous canvassing is being made. Among the prominent Ministers, who are now present are: Sir Manubhai M. Mehta, Sardar K. M. Panniker, Sardar D. K. Sen and Dr. A. Wajid Khan.

The Conference to be held today will be important and its decision momentous and almost thoroughly representative as much as more than 120 rulers and representatives of different States will attend it.

In the Standing Committee of the Princes only two members namely, Maharajas of Bilaspur and Jodhpur, were stated to be absent.

A. I. Urdu Conference Postponed

Syed Hayat Ali Shah, General Secretary, All-India Urdu Conference, Nagina, wires under date June 9:—

"The All-India Urdu Conference and Mushairi, Nagina which were proposed to be held this month have now been postponed due to the excessive heat and dust-storm.

The Reception Committee has now fixed 20th, 21st and 22nd October 1939 for the session during Desehra holidays. All those interested should correspond with this office."

World Of Sport Home And Abroad

Brooke-Edwards On Indian Tennis

(By "LOOKER-ON.")

To start with, I must thank Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, the Honorary Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A. for correcting my statement that Mr. J. Charanjiva, the non-playing Captain of the Indian Davis Cup team, has been sent to Europe at India's expense. As a matter of fact, Charanjiva has gone there at his own expense. Our grateful thanks are due to him for this commendable sacrifice. I know he is free to contribute his articles to the Anglo-Indian Press and to make the best out of the bargain. Still I hold the opinion that he, as the non-playing Captain of India, should have sent his articles' to all the leading Indian papers, instead of a section of the press. Tennis-lovers all over the country would be still more grateful to him for this sporting and generous spirit.

CULTIVATION OF STAMINA

As for Brooke's second information that in most of the tournaments played on grass Courts five sets are played in the semi-finals, I notice in the Indian Lawn Tennis Annual that in all the big tournaments in the North East and South of India, the finals only are decided by the best of five sets. In the Western part of the country the issue is still decided by the best of three. The enervating climate of Bombay does not permit, it is said, longer duels. To my mind, this argument is fallacious. Brooke rightly points out that our players need greater training for more stamina and physical fitness. If all the major tournaments are decided by the best of five sets from the quarter-finals, I am sure our players will be compelled to cultivate necessary stamina for the purpose.

I have frequent occasions to comment on the unsporting conduct of players and spectators in different parts of the country. The latest instance has been supplied by Bombay. A player of the 14th Heavy Battery from Colaba named Concar, became so violent on their match against the Texaco Club that the referee in charge of the game had to turn him off the field. This however had no effect. The player waited near the corner flag and immediately the final whistle blew he entered the field and boxed the opponent who had put him out of temper. Things might have ended seriously, but for the intervention of players on both sides. The authorities rightly took a serious view of the offence and has suspended Concar for the rest of the season. This should serve as a warning to other players who are short tempered. They must learn to play the game and not the man.

W. I. F. A's "NO"

Football players in Bombay are sure to feel very disappointed at the news that the W.I.F.A. have gone back on their previous decision to send a team to Calcutta to participate in the I.F.A. Shield next month. The reason for this somersault is a mystery. It is an open secret that negotiations had already been started with a view to send a selected civilian side from this city and the I.F.A. welcomed the idea. The latter were prepared to lend adequate financial support to the project. But the powers-that-be at this end dropped the idea suddenly with no apparent reason. It will be remembered that last year the Bombay City had negotiated with the I.F.A. for a visit of their team to Calcutta. The W.I.F.A. refused to grant their permission. This killed the City team. If this is the way the controlling body wishes to encourage local footballers, I am afraid, Bombay has little hope of ever reaching the top of the Indian football world.

CAUSE OF POOR ATTENDANCE

During the last week-end, Kingsley Kinnerley, the Amateur Billiards Champion of Britain, who is on a short visit to this country, gave some fine exibition of the billiards and snooker and snooker at the Green's Hotel. Our local players were of course no match for him and he had practically his own way in everything. There is no doubt our players had much to learn from him and I hope they have been profited by his displays. I understand these exhibitions were not well-supported by the public. It is quite natural. During recent years and months Bombay—and India—has had so many visits from foreign players and teams of various games that people have found it beyond their means to support them all. It is now infinitely stated that the visit of professional Tennis team consisting of Badge Perry and Vines has been dropped. It is time everybody realised that India is a poor country and cannot be exploited all the time.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 9.

P and O S N s.s. Chitral of 8773 reg tons Capt W S Pocock arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Malta Port said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Soekaboemi of 4457 reg tons Capt H D Braspot arrived from Basrah with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons Capt N Cockburn arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Sumatra of 3651 reg tons Capt T Fillippini arrived from Basrah via Abadan and Karachi with general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt H Crumby arrived from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi with pilgrims and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clark sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Chitral of 8773 reg tons Capt W S Pocock sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-6-39.

S S Crown City (LE) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras Calcutta Suez Port Said and Port Sudan

S S Silveray (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Karachi

S S Vita (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Kathiawar and Karachi

S S Binfield (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Calcutta

S S Tairca (MM) for African Ports via Porebunder and Marmagoa

S S Azuma Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 9.

2 Ryuhuku Maru 4259 Japan 10-6 U S K Kaisha
3 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 13-6 M M
4 Britannia 5276 Karachi 11-6 Anchor Line
5 Sockaboemi 4457 Colombo 10-6 Vol Bros
6 Lahore 3161 Japan 8-6 M M
9 Tango Maru 4238 Yokohama 12-6 N Y Kaisha
11 Sikisan Maru 2701 Karachi 10-6 M B Kaisha
12 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 10-6 K Nixon.
14 Wollsburg 3827 Bremen 18-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Manly 3417 Madras 9-6 Lloyd Triestino
9 Leana 2915 Tuticorin 10-6 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Bamora 1870 NF NM M M
D/E Jalatarang 1464 Rangoon 10-5 Scindia S N
C/R Kalarand 859 NF NF b S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Jaladuta 3089 N F N F, Scindia S N.
P Varela 1926 NF NF M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 7-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Morrison 9-6-39 J Finlay
City of Hongkong 12-6-39 K Nixon
Circassia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 17-6-39 L Edwards
Algenib 19-6-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Crown City 10-6-39 L Edgard
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Tosary 14-6-39 Volkart Bros
City of Lyons 14-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Nagara 17-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Atlas Maru 26-6-39 O S Kaisha
Azuma Maru 11-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Shikisan Maru 7-6-39 M B Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 15-6-39 M M
Vasna 17-6-39 M M

FROM MEMBO

Khorrou 11-6-39 T Morrison

FROM JAVA

Pundit 11-6-39 T Morrison

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 18-6-39 P and O S N

FROM ABADAN

British Justice 13-6-39 Anglo Ira Oil

FROM BASSEIN

Hatarana 10-6-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M
Benfield 13-6-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 25-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 18-6-39 L Edwards
Bruenfels 14-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 6-6-39 F F Campbell
Silveray 10-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 14-6-39 M M
Vita 15-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou 12-6-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Britannia 11-6-39 Anchor Line
Zinzan Maru 17-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Barcelona 10-6-39 K Nixon
Nenenfels 19-6-39 L Edward
Dalgoma 13-6-39 M M

S P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Bangalore 6-6-39
S S Deebank 6-6-39
S S Ardent 7-6-39
S S Sonavati 7-6-39
S Irrawadi 7-6-39
S S Kalarand 7-6-39
S S Bankura 9-6-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 9.

S S Rajputana for London: 12 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 7 bales goat skins tanned The Anglo-Siam Corptn; 10 bales goat skins A K Abdul Rasool; 106 bales per lamb skins with fur Gindlay; 13 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 17 bales w/n carpets D Abraham and Sons; 73 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 49 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley

For Malta: 11 bales cotton coloured p goods P K Asar

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton

S S Bangalore for London: 2370 bags linseed B Pahaladrai

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 37 bales wool raw The Eastern Wood Trading; 12 bales wool raw P M Kataria; 55 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 100 bales wool raw C Lister; 667 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 24 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla

For Manchester: 150 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 34 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas

For Glasgow: 1185 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Philadelphia: 87 bales d/s goats skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester; 1000 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 300 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 125 bales raw cotton Ramnarain and Sons;

For Liverool: 125 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

IMPORTS

S S Clan Maciness Agents James Finlay from Liverpool: 436 phs cotton piece goods; 65 dms brenthol, 98 cases non alcoholic cordials; 242 cases machinery; 50 dms roofing putty; 150 lse c i cisterns; 135 bdls tubes; 68 lse stl tyres; 70 cases card clothing; 235 pkgs dry aniline dye; 100 pairs stl flanges; 100 bags min white; 406 lse pneu tyres; 250 bags stl railway keys and wedes; 60 bags glue; 2669 lse plates hard spelter; 55 bags gum; 175 bales old news paper; 55 cases biscuits; 101 cases alum circles; 95 cases tiles; 157 bdls stl bars 50 cases milk powder; 150 cases cond milk; 1230 pkgs lubg oil; 1700 bags bicorbonate/soda; 666 dms solid caustic soda; 50 dms beti caustic soda; 100 cases muriate of ammonia; 267 dms caustic soda; 50 dms bichy powder; 100 dms chloride of lime; 48 dms chloride of zinc; 112 dms chloride of calcium.

CONGRESS MEMBERS AND KHADI

Bengal P.C.C. Secretary's Suggestion To Constitution Sub-Committee

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The view that the enforcement of the clause regarding the wearing of khadi by Congress members had led to a great deal of fraud and suggesting that the wearing of it be made compulsory on ceremonial occasions is made by Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in his suggestions made to the Constitution Sub-Committee.

HUNT FOR POWER

He further observes that something should be done to prevent careerists from using the Congress as a means to power. In support of his suggestion he states that Councillors and employees of the Calcutta Corporation are practically controlling the District Congress Committees in the city of Calcutta. He further declares that as the Congress has now come to power either in the Government or in self-governing institutions like the Calcutta Corporation and the District or Local Boards and that as Congress is in a position to give appointments and contracts, persons with long purses are trying to control the Congress Committees for their own purposes.—United Press.

Wallace Favours Cotton Export Subsidy

WALL STREET AND FOREIGN BUYING IN NEW YORK

'Journal Of Commerce' Estimates Acreage Reduction At 2.4 Per Cent.

BOMBAY, June 9.

The New York Cotton Market was about the brightest spot of American Markets on Thursday, rising mainly under the influence of Secretary Wallace's statement that the Cotton Export subsidy would be effective prior to the International Cotton Conference. Spot Cotton prices reached 10 cents levels in New York.

The New York cotton market opened steady. There was trade price fixing and Wall-Street and foreign demand on further showers with forecast of more unfavourable rains. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates acreage 24,420,000 acres which is 2.4 per cent. reduction. Offerings were limited to scale-up liquidation but prices reached on profit-taking. Early upturns on the Chicago grain market were not maintained largely due to indifferent nature of export interest and discouraging foreign markets.

EXPORT SUBSIDY

It is learned that opponents of cotton export subsidy have advanced a proposal to ear-mark 140,000,000 of the funds in the 1940 Agricultural Appropriation Bill to be used to pay farmers to keep cotton from loan. The proposal, however, will be fought by the administration, it is indicated.

The cotton subsidy will be made effective before the World Conference, Secretary Wallace indicated. He said to the press "If we are going to have a successful international conference, it is obvious that our cotton must be competitive with other growths on equitable basis." Secretary Wallace has strongly opposed the aforementioned alternative proposal stating that it would cost twice as much as the export subsidy.

After Mr. Wallace's White House conference yesterday, it was made clear that despite President Roosevelt's protest against unbudgeted excess appropriations he will accept the Senate increases of 338,000,000 in the Appropriation Bill. This includes 50,000,000 available for export subsidy.

In the meanwhile the Senate and the House of Representative conference are understood to have been debating the proposal made to Senator Smith to write into the Bill a definite ban against export subsidy. Another debate on it will be on Saturday. It appears that no agreement on the Bill is expectable this week.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening July was quoted 3 points up at 9.24 but under scattered selling prices declined to 9.22 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and July was quoted 9.31 which was highest level. The market finally closed at a net gain of 9 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 10.00c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate business and prices closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.75. Prices advanced under the leadership of nears in which there was lifting of outside hedges and trade calling. Contracts were scarce in view of no prospects of early relief in the Spot situation. Later on there was local realisation and scattered liquidation. The market closed at a net rise of 4 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points at 5.91d. ped lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady and Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points up but Uppers declined one point. The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 14 to 12 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 8 to 17 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE

"Discussion in the Manchester market this week has been concerned very largely with the question of costs. It is pointed out that during the last few weeks the committee of investigation has failed to support complaints against this year's coal prices, that dyeing and finishing charges have been raised, and that compliance with the new Factory Act and the Civil Defence Bill, and observance of the weavers' minimum wage and the holidays-with-pay agreements, will all tend to increase the cost of producing cotton goods. It is argued, moreover, that the cumulative effect on prices of all these factors will exceed that of any likely fall in raw cotton prices from their present level, and that, accordingly, yarn and cloth are a safe "buy".

This argument, however, does not find a ready acceptance among buyers generaly. Some trade is being done on "a view" of the market, but it is not large in the aggregate, and most customers are still going no more than covering their immediate requirements. India's requirements so far as bulk lots are concerned appear to have been satisfied for the present, and the only other sources of bulk business have been some domestic customers, including the Government. South America and Singapore, however, have provided a steady flow of small or moderate orders, and there has been rather more demand from Northern Europe, South Africa, and Rangoon.

Yarn sales have been poor throughout the week. Readjustment of price bases under the American selling-price agreement have not stimulated demand for the qualities concerned, and in other qualities, including hosiery, sewing thread, and export qualities, business has remained slow".—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (12-12 p.m.)	9.31+10
New York July lowest (10-14 a.m.)	9.22+01
Liverpool October highest	4.79+06
Liverpool October lowest	4.74+01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Secretary Wallace's announcement revives probability early export subsidy. Too much rain Central Belt. View shortage supplies outside loan think purchases new crops present discounts attractive.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Wallace statement export subsidy necessary even before world cotton conference and lifting of hedges and price fixing caused steadiness.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 8

July	9.30+09
October	8.39+04
December	8.16+02
January	8.09+02
March	8.03+04
May	8.00+03
Middling Spot	10.00+09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 8

July	9.3304+04
October	8.48+03
December	8.26+01
Middling Spot	9.50

NEW YORK
New York, June 8

11 A.M. RANGES—	
July	9.25/9.25
October	8.37/8.57
December	8.16/8.16
NOON CALL—	
July	9.29
October	8.39
December	8.17

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 8

June	5.26
July	5.10
August	4.94+02
September	4.84+01
October	4.74+01
November	4.63+01
December	4.63+02
January	4.63+03
February	4.64+04
March	4.65+04
April	4.65+03
May	4.66+03
June	4.66+03
Middling Spot	5.91+19
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	5.14
October	4.76

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 8

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton	
June sellers	12-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton	
June paid sellers	13-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton	
June sellers	13-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton	
June July sellers	12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton	
June July sellers	11-15-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 8

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	20/6
Barletta Russo June sellers	23
South Australian June sellers	23/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 8

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 5/16

LINSEED OILS
London, June 8

Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
June sellers	25/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt	
July Aug sellers	25/3

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 8

T T London on:	
New York	4.68.44
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.68 1/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68 13/16
Amsterdam	8.79 13/16
Brussels	27.59 7/8
Milan	89.07
Berne	20.76 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 8

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	73 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
Consolis 2 1/2 per cent	68 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	95 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	95
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 7/8
Victory Bonds	107 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	8½
National Bank of India	30 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 9

Following a rise of 9 points in New York July option, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 174 for Broach J/A delivery and Rs. 162/8 for New Broach A/M delivery. At the opening Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 173/12 and under increased buying and short covering prices advanced to Rs. 175/4. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 161/12 and improved to Rs. 162/10. The general sentiment in the local market continues bullish under the influence of healthy statistical position of ready cotton.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but July opened 7 points down and October after opening points down was quoted 6 points lower. In the local market there was increased selling and Broach J/A was quoted Rs. 174/8 and New Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 161. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—	
Broach J/A	173 12 0
Broach A/M	160 14 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra July	166 12 0
Oomra D/J	146 14 0
F G M G—	
Bengal July	127 12 0
Bengal D/J	122 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Extra Spr-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good

M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	137	134	131	128
Punjab	137	134	131	128
Rajputana	139	136	133	130
Oomra No. 3	171	169	167	165
C. P. No. 1	181	179	177	175
C. P. No. 2	174	172	170	168
Broach No. 2	182	180	178	176
Punjab-Ame.	205	203	201	199
Surat	221	219	217	215
Rajpipla	218	216	214	212
Navsari	230	228	226	224

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 9

Bengal Superfine	136/38
Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F G	130/31
C P 1	175/77
C P 2	171/72
Arvi	172/73
Amraoti	165/69
Ellichpur	171/72
Berar	168/69
Malkapur	165/67
Khandesh	152/59
Jalna Sailu	161/63
Burwah Sanavad	167/69
Khandwa	167/69
Mathia F G	137/42
Broach	180/81
Punjab 4 F	189/94
Punjab 289 F	219/21
Sindh N T	199/201
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	209/11
Surat	214/15
Navsari	224/25
Western Farm	189/94

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	7-6-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,646	53,336
Central India	195	219,457	43,041
Barsi and Nagar	445	82,797	148,366
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,401	40,015
Berar	42	161,854	320,523
Central Provinces		38,047	77,064
Total Oomras	682	545,202	682,392
Dholera	1,252	255,924	116,574
N.-W. Provinces		6,279	2,803
Rajputana	357	69,831	15,581
Sind-Punjab	245	322,930	512,210
Broach		413,940	250,530
Coompta and Dharwar	3,683	107,497	47,479
Westerns-Northerns	634	69,043	21,469
Cocoanada		92	19
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	3,054
American		3,487	177,711
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,253	319,189	439,770
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	8,106	2,116,144	2,280,763
Arrived by road to 1st June 39		366,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 1st June
In full-pressed Bales.

	7-6-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	770	259,636	246,586
Japan and China	14,095	957,202	583,475
Coast Ports		30,500	54,944
Up-country by Rail		219,259	301,250
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,851	3,384
Total	14,865	1,493,448	1,189,639

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 8-6-39	3772000	7689000
Receipts Yesterday 8-6-39	2000	1000
Exports to date 8-6-39	3328000	5588000
Stock at Ports 2-6-39	1989000	2938000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-6-39	2633000	2164000
Stock at Liverpool 2-6-39	782000	1173000
Visible Supply 2-6-39	5258000	6259000
Quantity in sight 2-6-39	8983000	13242000
Quantity out of sight 2-6-39	9333000	9864000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 41 3/4
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 48 1/4
Broach J/A New York October Rs. 25 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 32
Broach A/M 1910 New York May Rs. 29
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 40 1/2
New York Liverpool July 69 October 88 December 89 January 96 March 1.08 May 1.11

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 8

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/8
Sellers	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 9

Yesterday London gold prices were raised one penny to £7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.44 at London and 4.68 7/16 at New York. London silver prices were unchanged with Spot silver quoted 19 15/16d. and forward 19 3/4. There was small Indian buying and also American trade buying. Sellers were holding back and the market was idle. New York Spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs 72-9-0 for Spot and Rs. 52-2-6 for forward. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs 23-11-0. The local market was quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD	
Ready	37 1 6
Ashad delivery	37 1 9
Ashad Tejimandi	0 1 6
Shrawan delivery	37 2 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 2 6
SILVER	
Ready	52 8 6
Ashad delivery	52 7 0
Ashad Tejimandi	0 8 0
Shrawan delivery	52 5 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 8

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, June 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5

London Metals

London, June 8

Copper	£42 6 3
Lead	£14 10 0
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£222 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone: Weak.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, June 9

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola
Elephant Brand.
Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola
Elephant Brand
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola
Anchor Brand.
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola
Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 9

Slightly warmer, light to moderate rainfall in Central and Eastern Belts. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 8

July	£12 3 9
August	£12 5 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 9

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 4 0
Highest	30 4 0
Lowest	30 1 0
Closing	30 2 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	32 13 0
Highest	33 2 3
Lowest	32 11 6
Closing	32 11 9
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	26 10 0
Highest	26 10 3
Lowest	26 8 0
Closing	26 9 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 8

July	49 7/8d.
October	53d.
December	54 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 8

July	dol 0.75 1/4d.
September	dol 0.75 5/8
December	dol 0.76 7/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 9

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 13 0
Shipment June	6 3 0
Shipment July	6 3 0
Shipment August	6 2 6
Shipment September	5 14 0
Java Spot	F 7.40 nominal

New York Sugar

New York, June 8

September	1.95
November	2.02
January	1.97
March	2.01

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 9

Wheat	21,936 cwts.
Linseed	10,275 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	36 cwts.
Poppyseed	211 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,426 cwts.
Castorseed	1,081 cwts.
Rice	9,154 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,031 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,966 cwts.
Mowraseed	23 cwts.
Gram	2,862 cwts.
Joowar	235 cwts.
Bajree	1,837 cwts.
Indian sugar	53 cwts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 9

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97
2 3/4 per cent 1948	62 98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1947/55	97/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	104
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Unchanged steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287 3/8
Bank's buying T T	285 1/8
Bank's buying D D	284 3/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,307
Bank's buying T T	1,327
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	64 7/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	64 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/2 nominal
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	39 1/4 nominal
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 7/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86
CROSS RATES—	
Hongkong London	1/2 3/4 9th instant
Shanghai London	0/6 11/16 9th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 9th instant
Java London	8.77 3/8 9th instant
New York London	4.68.43 8th instant
London New York	4.68.44 8th instant
London Paris	176.73 8th instant
London Italy	89.07 8th instant
London Belgium	27.50 7/8 8th instant
London Switzerland	20.76•5/8 8th instant
London Berlin	11.68 1/4 8th instant
London Stockholm	19.41 8th instant
London Amsterdam	8.79 5/8 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-4 6th instant
Gold £7-8-5 8th instant
Silver London Ready 20 6th instant
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 8th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 6th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 8th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 8

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	95
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	37/6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 7

Broach J/A highest 173 1/4 lowest 172 1/2 closing 172 1/2

Broach A/M highest 161 3/8 lowest 160 1/4 closing 161

Oomra July highest 166 1/4 lowest 165 3/4 closing 166

Oomra D/J highest 147 lowest 146 1/2 closing 146 3/4

Bengal July highest 128 lowest 127 closing 128

Bengal D/J highest 122 1/4 lowest 121 3/4 closing 122 1/4

Night session: Broach J/A opening 172 5/8 highest 174 3/8 lowest 172 5/8 closing 174 1/8.

Broach A/M closing 162 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 8.

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.88+11
July	6.64+2
October	6.69+3
November	6.72+3
January	6.75+3
March	6.79+3
May	6.83+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.97+6
July	5.73—1
October	5.72—1
November	5.73—1
January	5.75—1
March	5.78—1
May	5.81—1

London Sugar

London, June 8

August	sh. 6 11 1/4d.

Scattered Realising In Steel Shares

BOMBAY BURMAS IMPROVE ON STEADY SUPPORT

Mills And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, June 9.

The first break of monsoon, to-day, in City failed to influence any important buying on the local Stock where prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was time when the market was more relying on the progress of monsoon and as India being an agriculturist, the economic condition depended on monsoon.

Although prices failed to record to any important change, except some selling in Steel shares just about the close, the undertone of the market was very steady.

Our Steel industry has a unique position and progress is very satisfactory. It is learnt that one more flast furnace will be ready soon and when it operates, it is generally anticipated that increased production will reduce the cost and to that extent, there will be higher profits and low cost will enable Jamshedpur works to defy every foreign competition. Thus the outlook for Tata Steel shares remains promising and we look for higher prices in the long run.

The textile industry as usual is now feeling the absence of demand and several mills have been forced to close down night shifts. However, steady rise in raw cotton prices will enable textile mills to maintain satisfactory margin of profit.

The Cement industry is doing well and with the end of uneconomic competition, this industry is likely to have better times as we hear that there is a move to cut down expenses under expert guidance.

Bombay Burma Shares were fairly steady with a moderate buying and prices registered a small rise.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,405 and advanced to Rs. 1,425 under scattered buying. At this level realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 1,417/8 and the market steadied at this level but towards the close there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,407-8. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 292-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 773-12 and Associated Cements closed at Rs. 135-4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 9.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100 BOM. DYEING	773 12
100 CENTURY	216 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	216 8
100 COLABA	127 8
100 Coorla	83 2
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0 4 6
100 Finlay	96 8
100 GOKAK	141 8
1,000 Hindustan	1675 0
100 Indore	36 4
100 Khatau	82 12
100 KOHINOOR	228 0
200 Laxmi	430 0
250 Madras United	25 0
100 MORARJI	114 8
250 Model	42 0
50 MYSORE	87 8
100 NEW GREAT	199 8
100 Osmanshahi	41 8
100 PHOENIX	205 0
25 Sassoon Silk	67 8
1,000 Sholapur	2,725 0
50 SIMPLEX	74 0
1,000 SWADESHI	214 0
100 SWAN	92 0
500 Vishnu	1032 8
1,000 Westerns	860 0
BANKS	
50-1000 Baroda	111 0
25-500 CENTRAL	34 6
500 Imperial	1,550 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	382 8
50-100 India	144 8
100 Reserve Bank	112 12
5 Union	6-2-8
CEMENTS	
500 Associated	135 4
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	660 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 0
20 Mercantile	53 8
17-75 New India	39 2
200 Oriental	4,375 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahd. Old	145 10
10 Amalgamated	12 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	460 0
10 Ajmer	11 4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	130 4
100 Bombay Suburban	150 0
10 Broach	10 0
100 Karachi	191 0
100 Poona	190 0
100 Surat	149 6
100 TATA HYDRO	153 8
1,000 Tata Powers	1305 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100 C. Province	102 0
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	101 0
100 Mandra Bhon	100 8
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	102 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, June 9

Bombay Dyeing (777/8) 771 780 777 780 775 773
Century (217/8) 215 217 218 216/8
Central India (217) 216 217 216
Kohinoor (230) 230 231 229 228
New Great (199/8) 199 200 199/8
Simplex (74/4 74/4 73/12 74
Swadeshi (214) 214 215 214
Associated Cement (135/12) 134 136 135/4 136 135/4
Andhra (1465) 1465 1460
Tram Ord (130/4) 130 130/4
Tata Hydro (153/8) 153/8
Tata Power (1308/12) 1305 1310 1307 1308 1302 1305
T Steel Defd (1417/8) 1407 1420 1417 1425 1430 1415 1420 1422 1405 1407
T Steel Ord (294/8) 293 297 295 296 293 292/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160) 160 159/12
Bellapur (180) 181 180/8
B Steam (245) 244 248 247 248 246
B Burma (497 494 502 498 505 502 501

500 Tapti Valley	775 0
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp.	5 13
2sh Indian Copper	1 12
2sh Indian Iron	25 0
10 Shivrajpur	39 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,407 8
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	292 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	348 0
10 Air Services	7 12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	180 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	740 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	246 0
125 B. BURMA	501 4
50 B. BURMA CONT.	172 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 3 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89 0
100 IND. BLEACHING	98 0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	44 0
100 I. Radio Defd.	325 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	325 0
100 Port Canning	71 8
30 Premier Con.	17 15
10 Scindia	17 12
25 Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38 4
PREFERENCE	
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p. c. Andra Valley	1442 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1547 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 12
7 p.c. Vishnu	680 0
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c Andhra Valley	106 10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78 2
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	35
American Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd	19
American Foreign Power 5 p.c. 2030	65
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	7
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Electric Bond and Share	8 1/4
American Tel and Tel	167 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	415
Union Pacific	97
Chesapeake and Ohio	34
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/2
New York Central R R	15 1/8
Firestone Rubber dol 5 Pfd	105
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 Pfd	70
Amrex Corporation	24
Union Carbon and Carbide	79 1/8
United States Steel	48 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	58
Crucible Steel	30
Republic Steel	16
Ludlum Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 7/8
General Motors	44 1/2
General Electric	36 1/8
United Corporation	2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
Socony	11 7/8
Consolidated Oil	7 7/8
National City Bank of New York	26
Texas Corporation	XD 39 3/8

Turnover 410,000 shares. Promise of tax revision and hope for increasing business activity during July keeps out liquidation and encourages trading buying at best points to better rallying trend market. Carloadings for the week 599 units down. General Motors sales for the month 145786 tons. Brokers loan for the week down 15 million dollars.

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, June 8

SAKELS—	
July	11.87+14
November	12.38+12
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.76+8
August	9.85+9
October	9.93+14
December	10.00+16
February	10.08+17
April	10.12+15
GIZA—	
July	11.79+13
November	12.02+17
January	12.09+18
March	12.18+18

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Dr. DEBAT'S world famous
INOTON
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES
Ointment 100% Blood Purifier Powder Soap

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1939

A. I. C. C. Meeting Preparations

Rs 25,000 To Be Spent For A. I. C. C. Meeting

Huge Pandal To Accommodate 10,000 Guests

FORTY-FIVE thousand square feet on the Gowalia Tank Maidan will be utilised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for one of the biggest pandals ever put up in any Province, in connection with the sittings of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay in the last week of June.

Accommodation will be provided for a gathering of 10,000 visitors. Special seating arrangements will be made so that the members of the A. I. C. C. and the visitors may not feel any discomfort due to heavy showers which the city may be experiencing during the last week of June. As the ground is likely to be damp in spite of special roofing, and other devices to keep out rain water, the B. P. C. C. has decided to provide 10,000 chairs for visitors. The Congress leaders, of course, will be seated on a dais.

The roofing of the A. I. C. C. pandal will be of corrugated iron sheets and these will be covered with a double layer of tarpauline to eliminate the noise of rain water falling on iron sheets. The walls of the pandal will also be of corrugated sheets

An open space of about 40,000 square feet will be provided all round the A. I. C. C. pandal for people to move about.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

A hundred women volunteers of the Bombay Sevika Dal under Mrs. Safia Khan and 150 men volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal under Dr. Naravne, G.O.C., will be on duty at the A.I.C.C. Grounds, attending to every arrangement and assisting in the matter of keeping order.

All the members of the A.I.C.C. will be the guests of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during their stay in Bombay. They will be housed in two spacious hotels near about the A.I.C.C. Grounds.

A fleet of motor buses will be engaged by the B.P.C.C., for conveying the members from the hotels to the A.I.C.C. Grounds.

Arrangements are being made to film the entire proceedings of the A.I.C.C. Exclusive rights of producing the news-reel will be given to one of the local film companies.

SEASON TICKETS

Season tickets for the A.I.C.C. will be issued at Rs. 5 each and upwards. The highest charge of a ticket will be Rs. 1,000. For poorer citizens who cannot afford to purchase a season ticket there will be daily tickets issued at cheap rates. These will be fixed later.

Response from the public of Bombay in the matter of contributions towards the expenses of the A.I.C.C. has been encouraging. It is expected that the B.P.C.C. will have to spend about Rs. 25,000 for the arrangements.

B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following press statement:—

The citizens of Bombay are by now aware that the next meeting of the All India Congress Committee is going to be held in Bombay on Saturday, the 24th of June, and subsequent days. This is a great responsibility which the B.P.C.C. has undertaken and I am sure that in the fulfilment of this honourable task the B.P.C.C. will get the fullest co-operation of the citizens of this great City.

LARGE GATHERING EXPECTED

By the time the A.I.C.C. meets the monsoon will have started in full swing making our task even more difficult than it ordinarily is. The sessions of the A.I.C.C. have now become far more important and popular from public stand point of view than they used to be some years ago and the attendance at these meetings has always been on the increase. There is no doubt that an increasingly large number of people have begun to take interest in Congress affairs and this is evident from the Congress gatherings which we witness in the City. Last time the A.I.C.C. met in Bombay, which was in 1936, we had a gathering of not less than 3,000 visitors, besides the members of the A.I.C.C. and the public press. This time we expect a gathering of not less than 10,000 visitors, looking to the importance of the meeting at which great questions of national policy are going to be decided.

To accommodate such a large number of people, the B.P.C.C. will have to do elaborate arrangements, including the construction of a spacious pandal. The meeting will last for three days and it will be our duty to look to the needs of our guests, the members of the A.I.C.C. All these arrangements will require a large number of workers and also involve considerable expenditure. I have no doubt that many young men in Bombay will come forward to assist the B.P.C.C. in this great task. I am also equally confident that those who can afford to pay for a cause like this, will willingly come forward with their generous donations, which will go a long way to make our task lighter.

APPEAL TO VOLUNTEERS

I have to make a special appeal to the volunteers belonging to different Corps. We require a very large number of them to keep order and discipline at the meetings and also to look after the requirements of such a large number of people as will attend this important session. Those who are prepared to work as volunteers during these days should kindly communicate their names at the Office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay No. 1). I am sure that with the help and co-operation of our friends in the City we shall be able to make the session of the A.I.C.C. a great success.

STRIKERS BLOCKADE PASSAGES

Critical Situation At Perfect Pottery Works

A Representative of the Perfect Pottery Company, Jubbulpore, writes:—

Since the enforced declaration of Lock-out of its Works on 31st May last by the Managing authorities of the Company and the Notice to the labourers to vacate quarters consequent upon a labourers' strike commencing on 29th May last, the strikers are continuing their forceful occupation not only of the quarters but also of Works' premises blockading all gateways and passages.

On June 5 Mr. R. N. Shrivastava, representing the Management, and Mr. G. C. Tiwari, Works Manager, along with about 50 persons attempted to go to the Works through various passages but the male and female labourers blockading the passages in a lying condition refused ingress except by trampling over their bodies.

About 300 strikers acting under the influence of the Communist Leaders, Messrs. Kulkarni & Co., marched in procession to the residence of Seth Jamnadas, General Manager and Director of the Company, and sent words to him for settling their grievances. Seth Jamnadas in face of the situation as it was stated that they could only face the fire kindled amongst them by irresponsible Communist persons having nothing to do with them or the Company. He further said that the Lock-out could not be called off so long as the Strikers acted under outside influence and that the subject would in time be taken up by the Board of Directors of the Company for necessary action.

It is to the credit of the Police authorities that they have been guarding the premises so far without any untoward incident.

Digboi Situation Gets Worse

Mass Satyagraha To Defy Prohibitive Orders Impending

The Secretary of the Assam Oil Workers' Union writes:—

The situation at Digboi seems to be getting more and more serious due to the high-handedness of police, mischievous activities of goondas, extension of order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. for a month prohibiting use of Khukris and lathis thereby and seizing of two Kirpans from a Sikh volunteer by the local authorities.

The last incident has been taken by the Sikh community as an attack on their religion and the vice-president of the local Gurudwara has sent a telegram to the Central Gurudwara at Amritsar stating therein of this attack. The Sikh leaders in a meeting drew the attention of the Government to this and appealed to prevent the authorities from touching their religion as that would lead to a problem of great consequence.

The Sikhs are determined to offer Satyagraha if the Kirpans are not returned to their owner soon.

The Nepalies have remained almost silent in spite of the fact that their Khukris were forbidden only to maintain peace, which is the motto of the Union. But an extension to the order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. on their Khukris has made them resolve to defy the order if the same be not withdrawn. The Nepali leaders have drawn Government attention to this and they will lead a procession with their Khukris soon if the Government take no action on the matter. They will also join the Sikhs in the intended Satyagraha.

From the attending circumstances it appears that launching of Satyagraha is impending, and Sjt. Kedar Nath Goswami, President of the Dibrugarh Congress Committee gladly consented to take this great responsibility of leading the Satyagraha provided the workers are ready to bear any kind of hardship or torture evident to come upon them.

U. P. GOVT. CHIEF SECRETARY SERIOUSLY ILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 9

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government is reported to be dangerously ill in Naini Tal. Slight hope of his recovery is held out according to a report appearing in the "Pioneer."

CAWNPORE, June 5.

On the invitation of the Cawnpore District Board Lt. M. H. Naqui, sub-deputy Inspector of schools, has submitted a scheme for imparting military training to pupils over the age of 14 studying in the Cawnpore District Vernacular Schools.

AHMEDABAD MILL KAMDAR UNION

Secured Rs. 3,000 As Compensation To Workers Though Unrecognised

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

Wide discontent is brewing here, in consequence of the action of some chawl owners to increase chawl rents to counteract Government's measure to restrict indiscriminate rents. Anticipating this some chawl-owners have already increased the rents.

This discontent is now expressing itself in the struggle of the tenants versus the owners, the former trying to exact better conditions of existence, the latter fighting to avoid them.

The Mill Kamdar Union in its recently published quarterly report has given details of the ways and means by which some mill owners try to circumvent the Payment of Wages Act, and the struggle carried on by the union to get dues to the workers. Union fought about a dozen major and serious cases of accidents and earned about Rs. 3,000 as compensation.

Recently at the mediation of Mr. Ranchod Patel, a worker of spinning department who had to suffer loss of 10 rupees, at the same time who was beaten by the jobber, for his due and he was paid compensation of Rs. 70, at the same time the jobber in question tendered written apology. About half a dozen inquiries are proceeding against such jobbers by the union.

METAL WORKERS WIN BATTLE

Wage Increase Secured: Owners Yield To Settle Strike

The Secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

There are a number of metal factories round Kumbharwada and Panjrapol. Due to competition amongst the owners the workers of these factories were paid very low wages. The workers requested the owners to consider their wages but the owners did not listen.

All other ways of securing redress of their grievances being exhausted the workers resorted to their last weapon of strike.

The owners started negotiations with the Unions. The Union placed before them the demands of the strikers. After three days the negotiations came to an end and agreements were signed by the owners conceding all the demands of the strikers

By this agreement the workers in Kasar department secured 25 per cent wage increase and the workers in Charak department secured from 25 per cent to 100 per cent wage increase. On the 6th instant the workers called off the strike and resumed work.

Japan Brings Hellish Terror Into China

"Opium, Rape And Torture" Are Basis Of Her Mission To Build "New Orient"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)
CHUNGKING, (By Mail).

"Where the Japanese rule there is opium, rape and torture. I lived in Korea for a year, and I saw young people insane from torture. A few days ago a missionary of Yenching University told me that one of their students was tortured insane for no offense whatsoever. Even now when someone comes to see him, he falls on his knees and cries: "I didn't do it. I won't do it again." All over Manchuria and "occupied areas" in China we have this hellish terror".

BOMBARDMENT OF CHUNGKING

These words of Prof. S. Lautenschager, a Christian pacifist, sums up Japan's civilising mission in China. Japanese militarist horror has transformed him from a negative pacifism into an ardent advocate of active resistance to aggression. Writing about the bombardment of Chungking, the official capital of China to-day, he says:—

Coming from our meetings on the night of the bombing we walked for three hours through vast wreckage, blocked everywhere by roaring fires. Demolition and incendiary bombs in a few minutes crushed and burnt to death thousands of civilians. Not an official nor a soldier was killed, not a fortification was bombed, the five thousand dead and the thousands wounded were all civilians. The civilian section was easily recognisable as it began with the river., where the bombs began to fall. Hence this bombing, as so many others in China, was not a military necessity but a deliberate method of wholesale slaughter and terror. I saw pieces of human flesh in the Friends' Mission grounds, and another piece was blown into their upstairs room from the house on the other side of the wall. Hundreds were drowned as a bomb struck a ferry. Other hundreds were burnt alive, unable to escape from the fires caused by incendiary bombs. Among the ghastly ruins everywhere could be seen the broken, charred bodies of the dead. Last night rows of dead bodies were still lying on the streets, or being dragged out of the ruins.

NEGATIVE PACIFISM IS BETRAYAL

I have been a missionary in China for 18 years. I am a Canadian of German ancestry, educated in the U.S.A. After the World War I became a pacifist and I wrote, raised money and took a peace group to Japan. Now I feel that a negative pacifism based on submission gives everything over to the militarist nations, which will even imprison people for praying for peace. Then we will lose freedom and justice as well as peace.

If we had enough people who would not buy or sell or have any dealing with invaders, in spite of prison and death, pacifism might save freedom and achieve peace, but a negative submissive pacifism will lose even the freedom to preach the truth and also will not achieve peace. What if Germany, Italy and Japan win? Where will freedom and peace be? Passive resistance means nailing a whole city on the cross by bombs in these days. The militarist nations offer us slavery or death. I have seen both the slavery and the death.

PROGRESS IN CHINA

The Chinese government has done remarkably well. Thousands of miles of roads, new industries and schools had been built. China had become a new nation, that is just what Japan does not want, and so she tries to destroy all other interests in China and to reduce China to a Colony. She is determined to rule China economically and politically and even to make China obey her foreign policy. China is to be completely her slave. To do this she has killed a million Chinese youths, created some 30 million refugees, bombed and burnt thousands of civilians, shot tens of thousands of prisoners—a Japanese soldier himself wrote to his parents in Japan that one day he was forced to kill 17 prisoners. A missionary friend of mine saw this letter in Japan.

Where the Japanese rule there is onium, rape and torture. I lived in Korea a year, and I saw young people insane from torture. A few days ago a missionary of Yenching University told me that one of their students was tortured insane for no offence whatsoever. Even now when someone comes to see him, he falls on his knees and cries: "I didn't do it. I won't do it again". All over Manchuria and "occupied areas" in China we have this hellish terror.

Japan is determined to make China obey her body and soul. China's economics, politics and foreign policy are to be controlled by the finance-military interests of Japan. The raw materials of China and the Chinese masses are to serve the finance-military group in Japan. The Chinese one-fourth of the people in the world, are denied the rights of nationhood. Resistance means a vast invasion by tanks, motorised troops and incendiary bombs. In defiance of world opinion, treaties and international law, Japan threatens to burn up all Chinese cities which refuse her overlordship. Torture and mass terror are Japan's methods, cremating China alive is her threat. As I write I can still see the charred bodies on the streets and the crushed in the hospitals in Chungking.

Japan is not just substituting her imperialism for that of the West. Western powers have long been willing to treat China as an equal. Japan not only wishes to abolish all Western interests but all Chinese interests as well. The Japanese militarist demands everything. Why should we stand by and see China tortured, murdered and enslaved, and at the same time, lose our own just interests as well? Defending our just interests coincides with justice for China and without justice peace can never come.

THE WEST'S RESPONSIBILITY

I beg of you in name of Christ and humanity to urge all good people in the West to refuse to sell the iron and oil to Japan with which she tortures and enslaves China. Thirty-two per cent. of the necessities of war for Japan come from America and 30 per cent. from the British Empire. Without our help Japan cannot go on murdering China. Let us stop helping Japan. The sin of the West against China is not our trade interests in China, but our iron and oil interests in Japan.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5).

CHARLIE CHAN

I HOPE YOU WON'T HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING THE LOAN AT THE BANK, DAD!
NOT AT ALL, BAB! HOMER SNEED'S NO FOOL! HE KNOWS THE MINE IS RICH! HE'LL GIVE US THE MONEY!
SAN PA NATIONAL
3-1-39
MAR-LAND-TAN
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
THAT WAS TONY POWERS! THIS IS THE FIRST TIME DAD'S MET HIM SINCE HE CAME BACK FROM COLLEGE!

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